

The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1921.

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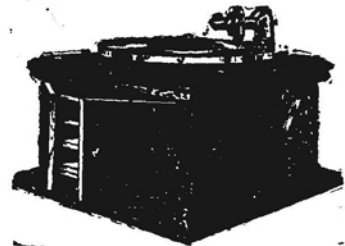
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VOL. CXXXVIII. No. 2798.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1921.

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Enclosed with this issue :

"Municipal Gazette."

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"Weekly Share Supplement."

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

THE PRESS BY-LAW ONCE MORE

Mar. 19.

THE Municipal Gazette last Thursday contained the text of the new by-law for the control—a very mild form of control—of printing establishments and their offspring and output, which is to be proposed for ratepayers' approval at a special meeting to be held on the same day as the impending annual meeting. It enacts that anybody who indulges in the pastime of printing or publishing, or causes others so to indulge, any newspaper, pamphlet, circular, leaflet, hand-bill or other potential firework must register his name and address—if a foreigner, with his consul; if a Chinese, with the Municipal Council. Furthermore, that all such publications must bear, clearly printed in specified places, the name and address of the printer or publisher. Finally that "any person who shall publish or disperse or assist in publishing or dispersing"—this, it will be seen to get at the hawker—any such paper not thus marked will be liable to a fine of not more than \$300 or imprisonment for not more than three months, "or to any such other penalty as shall be prescribed by the law to which such person is amenable." The vagueness of that last clause gives it a suitably terrifying sound.

This by-law is merely the one which the Council tried but, for want of a quorum, failed to get passed at a special meeting preceding the regular ratepayers' meeting last year. It was drafted, we understand, by one of the choicest spirits of our legal fraternity. It has received the *exequatur* or *placet* or *nolle prosequi*, or whatever be the correct solemnity of approbation

of the Consular Body. And we would breathe a heartfelt prayer that the thing may at last get passed. For one begins to weary of the Press By-law. For five long years the Council has been trying to get powers, to control the output of seditious literature, which no sane man could call unreasonable and of which no one with any experience of our municipal administration could fear any improper use. And for five years it has been defeated, sometimes by interested obstruction, sometimes by sheer ineptitude. In 1916 it brought forward a number of new and amended by-laws including one for the licensing of press and printing establishments, which Mr. E. S. Little, tilting at windmills, shivering at potato-bogles and generally making the ratepayers' flesh creep, succeeded in getting referred to a special committee for redrafting. *Quorum pars magna* (and not at all "little" in this instance) *fuit*. Everybody remembers the new set of by-laws which Mr. Little's committee produced in 1917, with the famous regulation that you might spit in a tramcar but not out of or outside it. The code, after some ineffectual attempts by the ratepayers to lick it into shape, was sent to the Consular Body to see if they could do anything with it; and in their hands the dust accumulated on it for exactly eleven months. Their memories then being jogged by the Council's inquiry as to what the state of the by-laws might be, the Consular Body fished the things out, hurriedly scribbled a few alterations and returned them almost on the eve of the ratepayers' meeting, in such form as would not only not have increased the Council's powers, but would even have diminished what powers they had. So back they went to the Consular Body, and after this the Council seem to have lost heart and, under correction, we recall no further mention of the by-laws until the summer of 1919 when, the events of the year having thrown rather a strong light on the necessity

for limiting the output of inflammatory literature, the Council called a special meeting of ratepayers at which the by-laws, as now proposed by the Consular Body on mature consideration, were passed, together with one making it compulsory for printers and publishers to take out a licence. But this particular enactment was frowned upon by the Consular Body, or at least by some of its members. And so the unhappy regulation underwent further revision and appeared once more last year, and failed, as told above, and comes up once again, begging for public sanction.

In all seriousness, it is much to be hoped that the by-law will go through this year without further delay. We are all far enough now from bygone controversies to see only the comic side. Yet it is within the memories of all then living in Shanghai that a very bitter fight was waged over the licensing of the Press and some not very fair insinuations were made. Now it is no more a question of licensing, but of registration. Nobody can be denied the right to print and publish. He merely has to inform the authorities that he is going to do so and to put a responsible name and address upon what he issues. The same law is in force in most countries, certainly it is in England, where the freedom of the press has latterly degenerated almost to licence. And at least equal powers are required by the governing body of Shanghai, as everybody in his heart of hearts wholly admits. It is simply impossible to permit the Settlement to be flooded with the seditious stuff that has at times been poured out upon it. Furthermore it is necessary so to arrange matters that, when the conduct of any printing establishment becomes obnoxious, the authorities should know who is responsible for the place, and be able to ask by name for someone more important than the coolie who is infrequently the only person seemingly in charge.

WHEN LABOUR RULES

Mar. 21.

(Contributed.)

THE Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., has written a book entitled "When Labour Rules," which has attracted much attention as being an authoritative statement of the policy of the Labour movement in Great Britain. Mr. Thomas states plainly that he speaks for himself only, but his prestige as the best known leader of the Labour party invests the book with an importance that no disclaimer can nullify. Mr. Thomas has the very best qualifications for writing a book on this subject. He commenced work when he was nine years of age. He was President of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and M. P. for Derby in 1910, when he was thirty-six. He was a Privy Councillor in 1917 and President of the Trade Union Congress in 1920. Mr. Thomas opposed the railway strike in 1918; he is a cautious leader, a sane reformer and according to popular ideas, one of Great Britain's coming statesmen.

Mr. Thomas displays to the full what the Germans called "the will to power." He has not the slightest doubt that the party whose cause he champions is destined, at no distant date, to rule England. He does not discuss in his book whether Labour will rule but what policy it will pursue when it does rule. That his belief is more than a mere expression of opinion is substantiated by the history of trade unionism. The early history of the Labour movement is one long tale of repression. It was not until the repeal of the Master and Servants Act in 1875 that the legal right of trade unions to exercise their functions was recognized. By 1902 the movement had a membership of a million and a half and at the present time there are six and a half million enrolled members of the trade union societies. To get the full significance of those figures we must compare them, not with the population but with the electorate of the United Kingdom, for most trade unionists have votes and may be counted on to cast them for the party's candidate in an election. There are twenty-two million voters in Great Britain; thirteen million men and nine million women. Roughly, then, a quarter of the

electorate is trade unionist. But this is not all. Many wives of trade unionists have votes and these will be cast in the same scale as those of their husbands. Moreover the "black coated brigade," clerks, shop assistants and dwellers in suburbia, whose wages have not increased in the same ratio as those of manual workers, are being driven by economic pressure into the ranks of the trade unions. Taking all these factors into consideration we are forced to conclude that Mr. Thomas's forecast that Labour will one day rule the British Empire rests on a solid substratum of fact and his exposition of the policy Labour will then pursue becomes worthy of our serious consideration.

Mr. Thomas has unwavering faith in the stability of the Empire. He points with pride to the patriotism displayed by his class during the war and scouts the idea that the working man is an anarchist or a Bolshevik. The policy of Labour, as outlined by Mr. Thomas, is largely constructive; he is an enthusiastic believer in the Britain that is to be. Not William Blake himself envisioned a better country when he sang

"I will not rest from mental strife
Nor shall the sword sleep in my hand,
Till I have set Jerusalem
In England's green and pleasant land."

The methods by which this desirable state of affairs is to be brought about are too complex to be even summarized in an article of this kind but two basic principles may be referred to. When Labour rules every man must do his share of the nation's work and every man must enjoy that period of rest to which his work entitles him. We imagine there are few who would regard these proposals as being incompatible with life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness which are the inalienable rights, according to a well known document, of humanity. But we are less concerned with the discussion of ways and means to reach the desired end than with the fact that the leading exponent of the principles of the Labour party in Great Britain states as the first tenet of his creed the belief that England should be, and could be, if not a land fit for heroes to dwell in, at least a land where the poorest should find it possible to live decently. This end may not be attained

in a day, nor a year, nor a decade, but it is good that it is aimed at and if steadfastly believed in it is as certain as sunrise that one day it will be accomplished.

A GAMBLE WITH THE ARMY

Mar. 22.

THE British Government to-day is in unhappy plight over the Army. The estimates published last week show that the defence forces of the Empire are in a state of transition. What they do not show, but what can be learned from other sources, is that we are leaving ourselves in a most dangerous position so far as military requirements are concerned. We have found ourselves in a similar position before, and have blundered through, and with true British conservatism we are prepared to do so again. In spite of the war we have failed to become a nation of military thinkers, such as France is, and we go on cheerfully in the conviction of our traditional invincibility. The best we can hope is that we shall have the same luck as in the past, and so far as can be seen, it is this luck on which the Government is gambling. To-day we rely on something less than our pre-war regular army and on our Territorial Force. Yet we have a larger part of the world to police, and a world containing more unruly elements, and while we are cutting down our old regular army, both in India and at Home, we are faced with the fact that the Territorial Force, on which Mr. Churchill as Secretary for War placed so much reliance, is much below strength. So bad is recruiting for it, that Government has felt obliged to offer concessions to those joining, and this means that if we succeed in gaining in numbers we shall lose in discipline and efficiency—a very poor substitute indeed.

Seeing that the Territorial Force since the armistice has not come up to strength, it might have been thought that the War Office would have refused to agree to the disbandment of the four cavalry regiments which are to disappear from the Army List. As specially mobile troops it is possible to see wide scope for them in countries such as Egypt, Mesopotamia, India and Africa where our commitments are very heavy. Should trouble break out in any of these places we should do our best to

replace them by Yeomanry, but in the meantime they are lost to us for the inevitable police work we are compelled to carry out. In view of the bureaucratic accumulations of Whitehall in other sections which the nation is unable to afford and which are not essential, we have every right to protest against their disbandment at a time when the world is not in a state of quiescence. Far-reaching schemes of education, industrial interference, agriculture and afforestation, admirable in themselves in normal times but not essential to our existence, are absorbing national money, and we let these continue while we cut down our police force. It is very much like a merchant reducing his insurance policies and risking a fire in his warehouses. There is, however, a qualification to be added to this, for while our insurance is being risked in one quarter, we are starting a new form of it in another. To-day we have an Air Force incomparably more efficient than anything that was possible before the war, and we also have the Tank Corps. It is probable that in certain respects the old cavalry regiments are still more useful to us than either of these recent branches, on which a considerable amount of experimentation has still to be done, and accordingly we have to consider the criticisms passed upon the particular line of policy mentioned by the War Office.

These criticisms have come in particular from two general officers, Major-General Seely and Sir Charles Townshend. Now we venture to suggest that the soldier turned politician is not seen at his best. General Seely was rather more politician than soldier before the war and General Townshend, a man with a grievance, has since followed suit. The latter says that the tank is a thing of the past, but it may very pertinently be queried what practical experience has he of the tank. None appeared during his campaign in Mesopotamia, and possibly had he had experience of High Wood in the first Battle of the Somme, when after failures by both cavalry and infantry the tanks were successful, he might not talk so confidently. We say this with all due respect to the man who put up such a fine defence of Kut. But from another general officer, General Jackson if we remember aright, we have had the vision of an army advancing on a broad front, independent of roads and

railways, through the instrumentality of this wonderful invention. Neither General Seely nor General Townshend is entitled to be considered an authority on the subject of tanks, and their opinion should receive no higher consideration than that of the intelligent student of military affairs. Tanks are still in their infancy, they worked wonders during the war, and we have reason to believe that in an improved form they will play an enormous part in the warfare of the future. To suggest that they are a thing of the past is to give expression to the worst form of British conservatism.

However painful it may be, we must discard all sentimental considerations in dealing with this matter of disbandment, and while striving to preserve our glorious military traditions, we have to keep utility in the forefront in this transition stage. But are we ready yet to dispense with any of our present strength? The point is whether we can reasonably discard any of the units on the Army List while tanks and other modern inventions are roughly in the making. Already most mechanical devices are essentials in warfare, but consideration also shows that not only those but all other forces already in existence are needed to cope with our needs. It is impossible to get away from the fact that under existing conditions an expeditionary force constituting the whole strength of the British Army, even to the extent of mobilizing the Territorials for Home defence, might be necessary to protect our interests, and in a lesser eventuality we might have to find a surplus beyond our defensive requirements to bolster up some country against a world menace. It might, for instance, be necessary to stiffen the Greek army against the Turks, or in the present line of policy the Turks against the Bolsheviks. There is a considerable probability that cavalry will diminish in numbers with the greater efficiency of tanks and aeroplanes, and that the numbers, training and equipment of artillery and infantry will be modified to suit new conditions of warfare, but the present seems no time to put these views into operation, especially in view of the small force at our command. As overseas Britons we have a strong interest in our Army for the protection of our interests, and it is impossible to look upon the present gamble with equanimity.

THE NEW TURN IN RUSSIA

Mar. 23.

It would be an interesting exercise for anyone with the spare time to go back over the newspaper files of the past three years and collate the countless contradictory reports about Russia that they contain. We hear, not once but a hundred times, of conditions of life so appalling, especially in a country of Russia's bitter skies, that it seems incredible that anyone can survive a single winter month. We hear of workmen crowding round Lenin and shouting: "Let them come, Tsars or devils, black or white. Just you clear out." And again and again we hear of anti-Soviet risings, all apparently so successful up to a certain point, yet all ending in such utter discomfiture.

All of which will caution us to take with great reserve the report that Lenin has announced his abandonment of the Bolshevik programme, has confessed that no one is so mad as to expect a world revolution and therefore agreements with bourgeois governments are indispensable; while concessions must be granted to capitalists and private industrial enterprises must be permitted, pending the time when the nation is really ripe for socialist ventures. The only thing that induces one to believe in this alleged conversion is, not the Kronstadt or any other revolt, but the numerous reports one has heard of divisions of opinion between Lenin and Trotsky. The latter might be described as the Collot d'Herbois or the Carrier of the Russian Revolution, Lenin, perhaps, as the Robespierre, although one imagines him as having wider powers of imagination than the Seagreen Incorruptible. Trotsky by common accord is all for terrorism; Lenin is indifferent to human suffering if the end may be gained, but has enough faculty of analysis to admit doubts as to the wisdom of that end and the right way of reaching it. Moreover he has been a Communist long enough for it to be not unlikely that he inclines to be something else. These violent creeds do not, as a rule, hold their dominion upon a man indefinitely. One recalls the days when M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George seemed extreme enough in all conscience, and Lenin has had far more practical experience than they of the impossibility of mob law.

Washington officials, we are told, believe that Bolshevism cannot be destroyed by revolution but must disappear through evolution. Which opinion has been held by many and is undoubtedly the foundation of the trade agreement that Great Britain has concluded with the Soviet. What there may be to get out of Russia under that agreement—and on that score no two persons are agreed—is of less importance than the leaven it might set working within Russia. If her people can be set to work for some better hope of reward than that merely of serving the vague and repellant organism known as the State, political betterment is sure to follow the economic. So Downing Street appears to have argued, and the only flaw in the reasoning is that Bolshevism out of its own mouth is convicted as the sworn foe of private endeavour and must be fully alive to the danger for itself of Downing Street's plan. One wonders what Krasin may stand for in all this perplexity. Whatever the motive on Moscow's side in pressing for the trade agreement, as it certainly has done, Krasin's prestige in having carried the thing through must be great; and he himself is said to be a man of breeding and education, who might take a very different view of the ultimate destinies of Bolshevism from that held by some with whom he momentarily makes common cause. Is this alleged speech of Lenin's the announcement of a new era, for which he and Krasin, with perhaps General Brusiloff and others of the old *régime* who for a while have sided with Bolshevism, stand sponsors? If so, there may be something in the Anglo-Russian trade agreement after all. But we should not wonder if there were first a knife in Lenin's back.

Mr. Tang Shao-yi is stated to be contemplating leaving Canton in the near future and proceeding to Japan. He has secured a house in Hongkong, where some members of his family are at present residing. The others he intends taking with him to Japan. Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Dr. Wu Ting-fang are, however, pressing on Mr. Tang the advisability of his remaining, in order to assume his duties as a Councillor of the Military Government and to lend a hand in such matters as the Customs surplus, the election of the President for the South and the forming of a Southern Confederation. Mr. Tang has, however, shown no inclination to remain.

FOREIGNERS' SAFETY IN CHINA

Mar. 24.

THE case against any tampering in any way whatsoever, with foreign extraterritorial safeguards in China has been put by Mr. Rodney Gilbert with all his rare force and vividness of expression. He writes with wide personal experience of the things he describes. He has seen China as she is, not from the obscured and rose-pink viewpoint of a coastal treaty port, but with the realities gained by many a long tramp in the remotest parts of the country. And the verdict of his observations, which will also be that of all who have first hand knowledge of China to-day is that there can be no thought of surrendering extraterritoriality nor of bartering bits of it for imaginary advantages, so long as Peking and even some of the provincial rulers are powerless beyond their own walls. Hardly even there, one might add, remembering how, but a week or two ago, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the Southern agent, was very nearly nabbed by Chang Tso-lin's secret police, functioning in Peking.

And this brings us to one important point, additional to Mr. Gilbert's arguments. He tells us that it is chiefly the returned students who champion the cause of abolition of extraterritoriality in China. And the older officials do lip service. But ask these older men, especially those who eat the fearful fruits of office, or even the younger men, Mr. Quo Tai-chi for instance, whether in their heart of hearts they wish to see the foreign concessions of Tientsin disappear, as surely they would if extraterritoriality went. Those concessions and the railway leading to them are veritable cities of refuge for Chinese officials momentarily under a cloud. And this fact needs specially to be pressed upon the notice of Ministers and State Departments in the West, who are prone to form the most misleading ideas about China from contact with the charming gentlemen whom she astutely sends to represent her abroad. Once back in China, they and other foreign-trained Chinese have but two alternatives: to live in the foreign concessions, or to jettison all their foreign conceptions, revert to the old standards and keep their mouths shut. In political, official China there is no place for

the fine theories that attract so much attention in London and Paris.

There is a further point, suggested by Mr. Gilbert's allusion to the foreigners who believe that they might do bigger and better business if permitted to reside in the interior of China under Chinese jurisdiction. Now there can be no doubt that this most dangerous doctrine is beginning to appeal to large syndicates whose business lies in China though their directors do not. The origin of this belief is that presently the Germans will be coming back to China, that they will have no extraterritorial rights and that we must accordingly surrender ours in order to compete with them. The answer is that while it would be easy enough to find adventurous young men eager to start off into China with a bale of goods in one hand and a revolver in the other and no extraterritorial rights, the end of that sort of business is simply war. The trade of a few big organizations might gain, but that of the average merchant would die. Moreover, it is extremely unlikely that the Germans will be content to return without extraterritorial rights. They are skilful in some of the ways that ingratiate them with Chinese, but we should be surprised if they submitted to holding the inferior position compared with other foreigners, in which the want of extraterritorial jurisdiction would place them—as Mr. Gilbert says, the position of Outer Barbarians, ranking with Tibetans, Mongols and fish-skin Tartars.

We regret to have to raise this question of extraterritorial rights, because it is one on which the Chinese necessarily feel keenly. But faith in China's future is one thing, a clear perception of her present condition another and it is necessary to speak quite plainly to the Chinese returned student who clamours for the ending of foreign jurisdiction in this country, as to those foreigners who, either for interested motives or priding themselves on taking wide views, are prepared at any time to give away what is not theirs and what they have not learnt by personal experience to value. It is specially important that the Governments in the West should be left no room for misapprehension as to China's utter unfitness to be trusted with judicial power over foreigners, because of the international confer-

ences at Geneva and because these Governments are sometimes found to be very ill-informed, in the matter of opium for example. One is interested to hear from Mr. Gilbert that the Legations return an emphatic "Certainly not", when asked if there is any idea of surrendering any portion of the foreigner's extraterritoriality: for popular rumour in this respect has latterly been telling a very different tale, if not as regards the Legations at any rate of persons not remotely connected with them; and it is well that so mischievous a rumour should be emphatically refuted. The time will come when extraterritoriality can be given up. Then let it go altogether, as a concession which China will have proved herself worthy to receive. But meanwhile no tampering with it: and for the present it is no exaggeration to say that extraterritoriality might have been surrendered fifty years ago, when under the Empire there was a central authority and a connected machinery of government, with far less danger than it could be to-day.

SOME three months ago we drew attention to the immense quantity of rice stored at Pukou in circumstances warranting the attention of the authorities, in view of the strict injunctions against hoarding and export. Our report is the subject of a telegram which has just reached the Customs authorities from Peking, directing that steps be taken to prohibit smuggling. Why this haste?

News has just been received by telegraph of the appointment of Mr. Fred Morris Deering as First Assistant Secretary of the Department of State of the United States. Mr. Deering was born at Columbia, Missouri, graduated from Missouri University in 1900, served as Second Secretary in Cuba, Peking and London, as First Secretary in Spain and Mexico and as Counsellor of the Embassy in Petrograd in 1916. He resigned from the diplomatic service in 1917 and took a position with the American International Company which was resigned by Mr. Willard Straight, well-known in China as the first representative of the American Banking Group here. Mr. Willard Straight left the American International Company to join the army and he died as a Major in the service. In Mr. Deering, as well as Mr. Fletcher, who, it is now known, holds the appointment of Under-Secretary of State, the diplomatic department has secured the service of a man of the largest experience. Mr. Robert Wood Bliss has received the appointment of 3rd Assistant Secretary of State.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Mr. Bonar Law

The tributes paid to Mr. Bonar Law, on the announcement of his resignation, by all parties in the House of Commons will be echoed widely without it. Mr. Law is one of those politicians who are deservedly respected on all sides regardless of political differences. Not a brilliant man, he is thorough and tenacious and those who cross swords with him in debate need to be very sure of their ground. Above all a man of unblemished honour and integrity whose actions could never be prompted by anything but the sincerest conviction. Since entering the War Cabinet in 1916 he has been a very loyal coadjutor of Mr. Lloyd George, whose emotion when reading the letter of resignation was undoubtedly due to deep personal regard. It was a curious combination, that of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Balfour, and it was a remarkably strong one. Further, it was a tribute to the high nature of British members of Parliament and of what they can do in the way of sinking ancient feuds at the country's need, which it is pleasant to dwell upon to-day, when party so often seems to prevail over patriotism. Mr. Bonar Law is only 63 years old. It may be hoped that he will yet again be seen in the House in the nation's service.

The Unknown Death

Some readers may remember a gruesome little play which was produced by Seymour Hicks some years ago. In it he had betrayed some gang or secret society of which he was a member. He is caught by them, tried and the sentence is passed that death shall overtake him before he leaves the room. Then the gang file out and Seymour Hicks is left to the terrors of apprehension which gradually so work upon him that he finally falls dead of sheer fright. And at that moment the leader of the gang re-enters the room and points significantly at the body. It only remains to say that Seymour Hicks ran this piece for but a very short time. All this apropos of the news that the Nevada State Government has passed a law by which men condemned to death will be put to sleep in what will really be a lethal chamber and at some unknown moment the gas will be turned on. The measure is humanely meant no doubt, but one may imagine that it will act in the very reverse way to what is intended and that the feelings aroused in the criminal by never knowing what night is to be his last will be far more painful than even the counting of his remaining days. Capital punishment is so terrible a thing, not least because it necessitates the making of certain people executioners, that, so long as death can be as painless as possible, no other mitigation seems practicable.

Cargo Pilfering

Recent cases at the Mixed Court, against Chinese accused of pilfering cargo, draw attention to a local aspect of a worldwide evil. Only recently complaint was made of similar practices in England while local gossip mentions the same malpractices in that land so often described as "a certain country." Instances are known where goods have been abstracted from their cases and inferior imitations substituted, good articles filched and bad copies replaced, until these practices have gained an extent that may very rapidly become alarming. What cure can be suggested for universal adoption it is hard to say, but it is to be hoped that the good example of those firms, who have prosecuted recently, will be followed by others as opportunity offers. It is only by such methods that this deplorable practice can be held in check, and as its growth might seriously affect the welfare of this port, the more severely it is punished the better.

Tientsin's "Trenches"

So many people have been busy besmirching Shanghai's reputation that it is almost refreshing to get news of wild doings in other ports. "The misfortunes of our best friends," etc. Tientsin's "Trenches" have apparently begun to give somewhat of the trouble which was experienced in Shanghai, and the latest experience has been a shooting case. The story is that an American soldier, in mufti, produced a pistol with which he shot at the light in the ceiling. There was a kind of panic for the moment, the manager, a Russian by the name of Frenkenstein, rushed up, another shot was fired, and he received a wound below the shoulder which is expected to put him out of business for 10 days. In reporting the occurrence, the "P. & T. Times" makes the remarks:—

There is scarcely any need to mention that here were foreigners present, in the dance hall, and upstairs and downstairs. It is our intention, on this occasion, to withhold from publication the names of those present, but we feel constrained to warn any who may be concerned that a similar policy may not appeal to us in the event of a repetition of yesterday morning's affair.

Apparently the "lads of the village" are in for a thoroughly bad time in Tientsin unless they mend their ways, and the adoption of such a course, often advocated by reformers elsewhere, will be an interesting event in China. A Court Circular such as this, however, has its disadvantages. There are some people so lucky that they can take the most hairbrained risks and never be caught, while the scapegoats are confined to the few unfortunates who always seem to land in trouble. Further when a row happens, their doings usually manage to receive quite enough publicity without any other gratuitous advertising.

Simionov's Appeal

To-day we publish the summary of an appeal by Ataman Simionov for united action on the part of Russians to drive out the Bolsheviks. He doubtless aims at obtaining international support for the effort which he hopes will be made by such a movement originating outside the country, but it is difficult to see where it is to come from. For one thing, Great Britain is now committed to an agreement to trade with the Bolsheviks, and even were it not so, she has no money to spare for further operations in that country of disaster. Other countries are in the same position. Ataman Simionov rightly makes the point that White Russia deserves the gratitude of the rest of Europe for engaging the attention of the Bolsheviks at a time when it was important that Europe should have her hands free, just after the armistice, and he deplores the fact that subsequent assistance by the Allies to the White armies was not co-ordinated in one movement. But surely the Allies were under the impression that that was the case, that the support given to Koltchak, to Denikin, to Yudenitch and the work on the Murman Coast was in reality support given to one great strategic scheme. Assuredly the public had that impression, and finally came to the conclusion that outside assistance simply tended to consolidate the Bolshevik position. If, however, Ataman Simionov or any other Russian succeeds in uniting the anti-Bolsheviks and fighting a national and not factional struggle he will certainly receive sympathy in a marked degree.

Penalties of Weakness

A meagre telegram from Athens, enough, however, to indicate how deeply the Greeks have been roused by the concessions to Turkey, gives a first installment of what may be expected from the Allies' shameful surrender in that quarter. They have tried to bribe Turkey partly at the expense of Greece partly with the far more important sacrifice of their own reputation for courage and adherence to their word, they have thrown Armenia to the jackals of Anatolia—and so far from peace, if anyone was really so mad as to believe that peace can be bought by paying blackmail, the war clouds are gathering thickly and, if they burst, there can be no telling where their repercussions may spread. We are in no way interested in bolstering up the Greeks against the Turks. But we have as a nation a far, far greater debt of honour than ever Greece can claim on us, namely, to the memory of the men who died like flies to turn Turkey out of Europe. One wonders what Australia and New Zealand think of this betrayal. And here is a curious fact, that the cables have not brought us one word of comment on the concessions to Turkey, except for the glee expressed by one or two French papers. Of the attempts made by a small party to prevent Germany being made to pay and the horror

of the ultra-Radical press we have had more than enough. Of how the surrender to Turkey was received, not a word. Were Gladstone alive and in opposition, the Government that weakly connived at this repudiation of a hundred pledges would not have survived for twenty-four hours. And there are still many in press and Parliament of Gladstone's sincerity on this great evil if not of his power. Can they have been silent? We do not believe it. There is something dark and sinister in this story which the public have not yet been allowed to know.

Income Tax Relief

A letter recently received from Home contained what appeared to be the glad news that British subjects abroad, with investments in the United Kingdom were, by a new ruling, to obtain relief from the income tax upon the dividends obtained. Apparently under this new ruling the standard rate of 6/0 in the £ was to be modified having regard to the subject's total income. Hitherto no exemption or relief dependant upon total income was given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom, with certain exceptions, such as servants of the Crown or their widows, missionaries, etc., but, apparently, now the exceptions are to become the general rule. To most people out here the relief will be imaginary, for silver salaries converted into sterling would place a very great number high up in the scale of salaries and the appropriate amount leviable, but it undoubtedly will greatly assist those who live in Continental countries on the returns from their investments in the United Kingdom. It will not be so much of a relief out here, especially as the full tax has to be paid first and relief claimed afterwards—a tedious and laborious task at the best.

British Political Parties

The appointment of Mr. Austen Chamberlain as leader of the Unionist Party brings again into prominence a matter which was much canvassed after the election of 1918-19 had given the Coalition a definite lease of life. The question was then asked whether British political parties, instead of being called Conservative, Unionist, Liberal, Labour, Nationalist, Socialist and so forth, would not come down to the Continental system of a Centre composed of moderate men with a Right and Left extending to extreme conservatism in the case of the former and equally extreme radicalism in the latter. There have been developments in the meantime, but we are still in an indeterminate condition. What, for instance, has happened to the National Democratic Party, floated by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law and Sir George Younger? Was it still-born? If not, it has failed to make any very great impression on the situation. Then it is a matter for constant speculation how Mr. Lloyd George stands in relation to

the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists. He has never severed his connexion with Liberalism, although one can hardly imagine him being received now into the arms of the Wee Frees whose joy he once was. Conservatives are reported to be growing restive under his dominance, and that he is not yet of the majority party may be seen from the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain to lead the Unionists. Most politicians have at various times in their careers been forced to attempt an amalgamation of factions, and it seems quite likely that Mr. Lloyd George is in this predicament to-day. His association with Sir George Younger suggests as much. This may not be the correct reading of the position, but it is not an unlikely one.

Chinese Labour

In dealing with industrial matters some writers still lay a great deal of stress on the cheapness of labour in the East, and up to a certain point they are correct. There is, of course, no comparison between the pay which the Chinese worker receives and the lordly wage which labour at Home was able to command before the present depression set in. It is noteworthy, however, that even at Home ideas regarding the comparative cheapness of Asiatic labour are undergoing modification, and a recent number of "Engineering" has devoted much attention to the introduction into the ironworks of China of mechanical appliances for handling material. It is not only in the ironworks of the Yangtze that the decision to replace human by mechanical cartage has taken place; our local electric works introduced such a device several years ago, and to-day one has only to stroll along the Bund to see new building methods in operation for the superseding of the once indispensable coolie. The cases we have mentioned are obviously only a start in the general adoption of such machinery, and it will only be a question of time until there is a general revision of ideas concerning labour in the East. It has already been stated, for instance, that the Chinese mechanic, by reason of his lower efficiency, is often as relatively dear a form of labour as is his foreign competitor, and the time seems approaching when there will be recognition of the fact that one of the very cheapest forms of labour, that of carrying, is no longer cheap.

THE Shanghai Magistrate is in receipt of instructions to the effect that Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his colleagues in the Military Government of South China have issued bonds to the value of \$5,000,000. The Magistrate is ordered to issue a notice urging the people, both Chinese and foreign, not to accept the bonds as they are "illegal" and the Peking Government will not be responsible for their payment as the issuance of such bonds is not recognized by Peking.

CHINESE POLITICS

FALL OF KIACHTA RUMOURS

Strange Tales of Ungern

Peking, March 19.

It is semi-officially reported from Harbin that Baron Ungern, after joining up with Ataman Annenkov's Cossacks from Sinkiang, has captured Kiachta and is pushing on against Verkhne-Udinsk. These reports are not credited in Peking, as the telegraph authorities have received no intimation from Kiachta of any military operations there, and it is thought most improbable that Baron Ungern would send an expedition southwards against Ude simultaneously with his own movement northwards.

Foreigners who have recently met Baron Ungern, however, are quite convinced that he is not normal mentally, and that he is liable to undertake the most irrational measures. They cite his indiscriminate slaughter of inoffensive Jewish men, women and children at Urga and his feverish pursuit of those who escaped, as one of many phases of Baron Ungern's maniacal policy.

Taking everything into consideration, however, officials at Peking believe that Baron Ungern is still at Urga.—Reuter.

CHENG YI'S DEFENCE.

Mukden, March 20.

A party, consisting of the secretary to Cheng Yi, and 35 staff-officers arrived here from Chita by a 3rd class train yesterday morning. They had traversed the steep paths of the mountains and reached Verkhne-Udinsk on February 18.

After ten days' hardship of every sort, they reached Mukden. The party were given travelling expenses by General Chang Tso-lin and then proceeded to Peking. Their object was to report as to how matters were standing at Urga. According to their statement, Cheng Yi is still holding out at Kiachta together with the rest of his followers.—Eastern News Agency.

Kiachta Still Uncaptured

Peking, March 22.

There is no confirmation of the numerous Chinese reports to the effect that Baron Ungern has captured Kiachta and is marching on Transbaikalia. The Chinese generally speak of Maimacheng, a Mongolian town near Kiachta, as "Kiachta," and it is probable that Baron Ungern has sent a small force to drive out the 400 Chinese troops garrisoning Maimacheng.

Both the Chinese and Great Northern Telegraph staffs in Peking are in communication with Kiachta via Vladivostok, and both believe they would immediately have received telegraphic information if Baron Ungern had occupied Kiachta.—Reuter.

A Lull in Mongolia

Peking, March 23.

An official telegram from Kiachta, dated the 17th instant reports no fresh development, and states that Chinese troops are still occupying Maimacheno. It adds that the Chinese troops occupy a pass to the south of Udeh, where the enemy have so far not attacked them.

TROUBLE BREWING AT HAILAR

It is stated semi-officially that apprehension is felt at Hailar regarding reports to the effect that Russian reactionaries contemplate seizing Hailar. Meanwhile reactionary agents are stirring up trouble between the Chinese and Mongols. The Hailar Commissioner is at present at Manchuli, but will shortly return to his post, whereupon energetic steps are threatened at this centre, where Baron Ungern was previously allowed to secure supplies for the conquest of Urga.—Reuter.

Sinkiang in Danger

Peking, March 21.

The Tuchun of Sinkiang states that Russian reactionaries, supported by disarmed Russians, are threatening to attack Ili (in the northwest of that Province) from the direction of Kobdo. He appeals for fresh supplies of arms and ammunition.—Reuter.

Chinese Consul at Moscow

Peking, March 21.

Chen Kuang-ping, the Consul designate, has arrived at Moscow. He unofficially informs the Government that there is the prospect of an American firm arriving at an understanding with Russia for the resumption of trade between America and Russia.—Reuter.

NATIONAL OPPOSITION TO NEW TAXES

Chinese Merchants Roused

The Chinese National Federation of Chambers of Commerce has received an official communication from the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Kirin, it is reported in the Tientsin "Social Welfare," suggesting that all new taxes and surcharges proposed by the government be vigorously opposed by the Chambers of Commerce in the country. Part of the letter reads as follows:—

Although repeated protests have been made by the business population of the country against the three new taxes and surcharges, viz., Income Tax, the 10 per cent. Famine Tax, and the additional stamp duty, recent orders from the Ministry show that the Income Tax will sooner or later come into effect while the additional stamp duty will be postponed to February 15. As for the Famine Tax it will go into effect on March 15. You will notice that the enforcement of all three is certain.

We have written to the Federation of Provincial Organizations (which is composed of all the organizations in the Province) for comment and we are now advised that a joint meeting, representing 12 bodies, was held on February 24, and a resolution was passed that while the want of unification of the country and the want of the sanction of a properly constituted parliament are, in themselves, sufficient reasons for making the taxes and surcharges unacceptable, the natural calamity in the provinces and the impoverished condition of the people render the application of them still more inadvisable. We see no reason why we should change our attitude and we will never acknowledge such burdens.

Besides communicating to the Government our last protest and requesting the whole country to join us in opposing them, we have the honour to ask you to maintain your opposition to the last. Should force be employed by the Government, we trust you will be the first to give us your assistance in its resistance.

We hereby formally request you to communicate this to the Chinese National Federation of Chambers of Commerce and to the various head and branch Chambers in the province and their unanimous action will be appreciated.

No Customs Surplus for Canton

Peking, March 23.

It is announced that the Customs surplus originally allotted to Canton will be handed over to the Central Government, which will allocate Tls. 1,200,000 to the Customs Inspectorate-General for the reorganization of domestic bonds; Tls. 720,000 to the payment of salaries of the diplomatic and consular services, which are half a year overdue; Tls. 200,000 to plague prevention and \$400,000 to the Canton River Conservancy.—Reuter.

Civilian Share in Canton's Government

Hongkong, March 18.

The Provincial Government at Canton has approached the leading Chinese merchants in Hongkong with a request that they should form an advisory council to assist the Government in the administration of the province in relation to civil and financial matters. The proposal is being seriously considered.

For practical purposes the Military Government at Canton no longer exists, everything at present being in the hands of General Chen Chiung-ming.

THE DANGER FROM KUANGSI.

Canton is preparing for something to happen. A belief is prevalent here that if no aggressive action is taken against Kuangsi, Canton may have to adopt a defensive attitude. Responsible officials have so far refused to answer the

question whether war is to be declared against Kuangsi soon.

General Tang Chi-yao, formerly Tuchun of Yunnan, who is now in Canton, is being entertained by the different branches of the military and local governments. He has so far given out no statement as to his future course in Yunnan, merely saying that he will still continue to fight for Constitutionalism.—Reuter.

A NEW CRISIS IN SOUTH CHINA

Expectation of War Between the Two Kuangs

Canton, March 19.

Local antagonists of the Military Government are circulating the rumour that Kuangtung and Kuangsi are on the verge of open hostilities.

It was reported that a Kuangsi detachment under Wei Yung-chang had crossed into Kuangtung territory, and attacked Fundchuen, capturing prisoners and booty. Canton officials would neither deny nor confirm the report.

Meanwhile the Kuangsi Citizens' Army—a body of Kuangsi men who support the Military Government—is busily recruiting and training in Canton and will in all probability establish its headquarters at Dosing, on the West River, near the Kuangsi border. Furthermore, General Ngai Bong-ping has received orders from General Chen Chiung-ming to despatch some of his troops to Samshui.

Significant of the public apprehensiveness that trouble is brewing is the persistent refusal of Canton shopkeepers to accept the notes of the Provincial Bank of Kuangtung in payment of goods. It is understood that the Military Government will take steps to enforce acceptance of the notes as legal tender, at the same time assuring the public that it is contributing a \$1,000,000 a month toward the capital of the Provincial Bank.

General Chen Chiung-ming has issued instructions to all district magistrates in Kuangtung to protect agents of the Kuomintang when they arrive within their jurisdiction for the purpose of organizing local Kuomintang bodies.

While events are undoubtedly fast moving towards a crisis, it is difficult accurately to ascertain the actual facts of the situation: moreover, as might be expected, the Cantonese press has been strictly enjoined to use the utmost caution in discussing Kwangtung-Kwangsi relations, in their present delicate condition.—Reuter.

Dr. Ferguson as Minister?

Washington, March 20.

Among the names suggested for the position of Minister to China, in succession to Mr. Crane, are those of Dr. John C. Ferguson, of Massachusetts, American Adviser to the Chinese Government, and Mr. Owen Robert, of New York, President of the China Society.—U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter.

VIEWS OF THE CHINESE PRESS

The Recent Fire—Chinese Journal's Demand For an Investigation—Dangers of Motor Traffic—More Regulation Wanted—The Hopeless Government—Disbandment in Kiangsu

The dilatory attitude or utter helplessness displayed by the Peking Government in matters relating to the recapture of Urga and defence of Outer Mongolia has aroused the disgust of the nation, and much caustic comment has appeared in the Chinese Press on this subject. The crop of sensational rumours regarding the monarchists' activities and other political intrigues, is regarded as the natural offspring from seeds of disaffection sown by militarists at times of trouble and unrest. Although common people, being very credulous, may feel somewhat alarmed, the more enlightened class appear to be inclined to discount these rumours which, they say, may have been spread by interested persons or parties to serve their own purposes. Anyhow, most of the educated Chinese do not consider the prospect for any monarchist coup to be bright. Indeed, they believe that any such attempt, if made now, is bound to end in ignominious failure.

THE IMPOTENCY OF THE TUCHUNS.

Very few, if any, of the Tuchuns can really depend upon their men in an emergency. Matters have reached such a pass at present that it is a question whether a tuchun would care to risk incurring the displeasure of the people by making any false move. Neither would he dare to offend his own troops. He would consider himself lucky indeed if he was not of his office and ejected from his province, as has been the fate of more than one of his brother tuchuns. Hence, so many of these brave men are vehemently proclaiming their determination to observe the Monroe doctrine in their inter-provincial relations, and to refrain henceforth from interesting themselves in matters other than those concerning their own respective jurisdictions.

In response to repeated urgings from the Government, Tsao Kun and Chang Tso-lin are reported to be showing signs of relenting, especially the latter who has promised to come to Peking as soon as he can after his birthday. It is not difficult to predict that their presence in Peking cannot relieve the Government of its financial embarrassment, nor will it help much in the execution of the Army Reduction Scheme. However, their coming together may portend some startling change in the political situation, it is generally believed.

EDUCATION AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Lack of funds for the prosecution of educational works has driven the school faculties who have received no salaries for months to threaten a strike. Fan Yuan-lien, Minister of Education, who is at his wits' end as to how to meet the situation, has been seeking refuge by

absenting himself from cabinet meetings. A clamour is being made by the educationists for the creation of an independent education budget in future.

It is still the fond hope of the people that they will gain the right of self-government, which the officials are not likely to grant without a tough struggle. Self-government schemes and regulations are being drafted in Hunan and Szechuan with the cognizance of the commanders-in-chief there of (the highest military officer in either province has refused to assume the title of Tuchun,) but there will be still many a slip between the cup and lip.

TWO TRAGIC EVENTS.

In less than a week's time, two tragical events occurred in the Settlement, namely, a big fire on the 11th instant that destroyed eight godowns, containing goods worth over Tls. 10,000,000 of which very little is expected to be salvaged; and a foul, political murder committed five days later, in which the victim was General Wang Wen-hua, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Kueichow Expeditionary Force. The "Sinwanpao" thinks there must have been something radically wrong either in the construction or the management of these godowns, coupled with an inadequate or inefficient installation of fire prevention appliances, otherwise the fire could not have got such a hold on the premises and raged as long as it did. It demands the institution of an official investigation in order to establish the cause of the conflagration and discover all defective arrangements which should be remedied as soon as possible in respect of all godowns.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

Throughout a year, reports of motorcar accidents, killing and injuring persons, have appeared in the newspapers at least once in every three days; that is, there have been at least 120 persons killed or injured every year owing to these accidents, complains the "Sinwanpao." But if we consider that several such mishaps have sometimes happened in a single day, the number of persons who met a premature death or who were maimed or otherwise incapacitated must have been much larger. From year to year, we see this reckless and atrocious slaughter of human beings going on unchecked. Who is not the son of some doting parents? Why should his flesh and blood feed the wheels of some rich man's car? True, most of the killed and injured have been Chinese, and foreigners have seldom fallen victims to such accidents. But we do not agree with the opinion that this was because these Chinese had only themselves to blame for having been on the way and too sluggish or stupid to

avoid the danger. A chauffeur, noticing a foreign pedestrian in front, will not dare to shift his attention elsewhere or to put up speed; but he will concentrate his attention and reduce the speed of his car. While he will often disregard any Chinese and proceed on his way without lessening his speed in the least. Such reckless conduct cannot be too severely condemned.

After reminding its readers cases of careless driving, resulting in the car skidding on to the footpath, bumping into a shop or against a tree, or demolishing the railings of a bridge and falling on to the deck of a boat, often with attendant killing or injuring of persons, the "Sinwanpao" draws special attention to a recent case in which a motorcar collided with a public ricscha, as a result of which, a child was killed and two persons injured. It demands to know why the authorities have not imposed more stringent regulations for the control of motorcar driving although the Press has repeatedly suggested the immediate necessity of doing so.

PAST REDEMPTION.

Our Government is now already beyond salvation, is the gloomy view of the "Shunpao." This desperate condition of affairs is mainly due to the accumulated sins of successive governments, so it is not the present Government alone that is blameable. If our people wish to survive their Government, their only way is to find a means of preserving life for themselves. How can that be done? Well, whatever is considered by the people as necessary should be procured by the people's own effort and without reference to the Government. If they can accomplish that, whatever evil effect from any change or development in the Government that may occur in the future will fall lightly on the people.

The "Shunpao" takes pains to counsel the people to evolve plans for self-defence (or self-preservation as the paper calls it), self-education, self-support and self-government. The people must dismiss from their mind any lingering hope that their Government may do something for them, since it cannot even take indifferent care of its own military and civil officials. In fact, the people should eradicate all remembrance of their Government. They should forget its very existence and bear upon their own shoulders all burdens necessary to sustain their own life and safety. The difficulties which be set to-day, however great, must be overcome and the people will, in doing so, lessen their future difficulties. Although they should ignore the Government entirely, they must nevertheless keep up an alert watch and prevent it from contracting any foreign loans and adding any new impositions. Barring these, it should be left to live or die of its own volition.

In the second part of this article, the paper explains that the Government is dreaming of national unification, disbandment of troops, readjustment of finances, and all other measures of its policy, none

of which it can ever carry out. When their funds are exhausted, the Government will become helpless. When soldiers begin to mutiny, militarists will bolt. Wealthy regions will be occupied by the more powerful, while the people's property will be at the mercy of bandits. A chaotic condition will ensue. Appeals to officials will be worse than useless. What will become of the people then if they have not made preparations for such an emergency in advance can easily be imagined. The paper would, therefore, again urge upon the people the paramount importance of adopting methods for the perfection of systems of self-defence, self-education, self-support, and self-government as soon as they can. "Should the Government prove not so helpless in the end as we predict," concludes the "Shunpao," "you would still lay the foundation of democratic rule and lighten the burdens of the Government, which could not possibly be harmed thereby. If unfortunately our prophesy should turn out to be correct, you would then reap the benefit of preparedness. We hope all our people who wish to survive this crisis will not fail to ponder upon what we have said."

DISBANDMENT IN KIANGSU.

The Kiangsu residents in Peking, taking advantage of the order issued by Tuchun Chi Hsieh-yuan authorizing the reduction of the forces under Pei Pao-shan and Ma Yu-jen by one-fourth, has boldly requested the reduction of all the troops in Kiangsu by one-fourth. Such a reasonable request made at such a judicious moment has the

general approval of the Kiangsu people, declares the "Sinwanpao." It would be still better to carry out the disbandment programme simultaneously throughout the whole country. Owing to various circumstances, this can hardly be practical. It seems far easier to reduce and disband superfluous troops when and where possible, and to do it gradually.

We are informed that Tuchun Chi has a special motive in ordering the reduction of troops under Pei and Ma. If so, we are afraid, the request by the Kiangsu people may not be granted. However, if we were placed in the Tuchun's position, we should deem it a profitable step to disband troops, for the whole nation has learnt to hate the soldiers whose number has grown so large that it is rapidly draining the resources of our country. If Tuchun Chi will resolutely reduce his troops, the Kiangsu people will certainly hold him in greater esteem. Besides, he will stand out as a worthy example for emulation by other military governors, and his name will be spoken by every one with reverence, and the people of this province will not be the only people who appreciate his good work. If he will not, not only will he incur the hatred of our people, but Commanders Pei and Ma will win their respect and love. The affection or hatred of the Kiangsu people will depend upon Tuchun Chi's own action.

A Peking telegram states that Admiral Sah Chen-ping, Minister of Navy, is very seriously ill. His resignation has been sent in to the Cabinet.

The Negative FLAG

of the Naval Code.

—Say "NO" when offered IMITATIONS of Lea & Perrins' Sauce.



To distinguish the original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce from the many imitations, see that the signature of LEA & PERRINS appears in White across the Red label on every Bottle.



OUTPORTS

PEKING DAY BY DAY

Teachers on Strike: The Disgrace of Urga: Chang Tso-lin's \$1,000,000 to Famine

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, March 16.

The Peking teachers who have been living on the Government's promises and upon credit all this winter have struck again and in their announcements to the public they take a more determined stand than ever before and announce that they will not return to their posts until the Government has devised some way of endowing education which will ensure them regular incomes.

In their previous strikes the teachers have always failed to get satisfaction in full because of division within their own ranks, but it is believed that this time they have an organization which will not break down in the face of the Government's cajolery. If they can make their strike effective it is bound to lose the Peking Government a great deal of prestige. It will operate in this way. The schools will have to be closed. The pupils after a reasonable period will return to their homes and the parents of a great many thousand children, scattered over a great part of North China will come to realize that while the Government which their taxes go to support sees fit to spend vast sums on a useless army, it cannot spare a few hundred thousand dollars for the education of their children.

The overwhelming defeat of the Chinese soldiery in Mongolia by an irregular Russian force, the continued advance of that force from army post to army post in the direction of Kalgan and the spectacle of thousands of soldiers loafing about every town and village in North China "eating official grain"—these matters have already become subjects of caustic comment in the tea house gossip of the common people. It is said that the military caste has lost much face, for while the people in the street have known too well for many years that their soldiery contributed nothing towards the keeping of internal peace, the utter helplessness of a vast and expensive organization in the face of a bandit foray has impressed upon them, as nothing has done in years, the worthlessness of the army as a defensive organization. It is believed that the teachers' strike will focus a good more attention upon the expenditure of public funds and upon the officials in charge of them, who have bartered everything to pamper the useless military and who make no effort to provide for so essential a thing in Chinese eyes as education.

The general public is very loth to give the devil his due in the case of Chang Tso-lin's offer to contribute generously to famine relief. It was said some days ago that the Fengtien Tuchun proposed to give the United Famine Relief Committee \$1,000,000 on condition that these funds be expended for the purchase of grain in Manchuria. Ever since this became public the local critics of the Tuchun have been trying to see what was wrong with the offer, for they assumed that there must be some "catch" in it. This analysis has resulted in a number of stories which have simmered down to the following in public gossip. Chang Tso-lin was given \$500,000 by the Japanese residents of Manchuria to forward to Peking as a contribution to famine relief. Chang Tso-lin has cornered the grain market in Manchuria and is in a position to double the price. Therefore he figured that by adding \$500,000 of his own to the Japanese subscriptions and selling a million dollars worth of grain, he would come out even and win a million dollars worth of credit.

The ingenuity of the suspicious Chinese in putting a man in the wrong is sometimes a little ahead of the most ingenious Tuchun in his schemes for profit. While Chang Tso-lin is no altruist, it is hard to believe that with all the bigger things which occupy his mind at the moment he would set up as a grain merchant and juggle with famine funds. In the circulation of such stories, founded purely upon speculation, his political enemies do not strengthen their case in foreign eyes.

The Chinese press has been announcing for some days that Chang Tso-lin would arrive in Peking not later than the 16th of this month. This no one in touch with the political situation believed, so it was not much heeded, but a representative of Chang's in Peking has set all minds at rest by announcing that his overlord is not coming.

To the great disgust of all Hupeh folk in the north it is announced that Liu Ch'en-en has been formally installed as Civil Governor of Hupeh. Governor Hsia has been removed to please Wang Chan-yuan in the face of the strongest possible expressions of popular opinion. Liu Ch'en-en is described as a militarist and a reactionary and he is particularly unpopular with the Hupeh people because he is known to be on good terms with Wang Tuchun. He is a Hupeh man, however, and was born at Siangyang. A graduate of the Pei yang Military College, he commenced his career as a captain in the Green Camp of pre-Boxer days and rose rapidly in rank on account of personal bravery. He was in Kuangsi for 10 years in charge of bandit-suppressing forces and enjoyed the rank of General when he was made Civil Governor of Kuangsi after the Revolution. For some years he has lived in retirement in Peking, but has kept

SZECHUAN BANDITS

A Missionary's Experience

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mienchow, Sze., Feb. 25.

Two travellers from the C. M. S. Mission recently got into the midst of a fight between robbers and militia. The robber chief boarded their boat, treated them very courteously, did not touch their goods, but "borrowed" \$25 and promised them protection on their further journey! They are at Shanghai by now.

A correspondent from Chêngtu writes:—"The outlook for school opening is not too bright. The Students' Association declares the strike is not yet off, but whether they can enforce it remains to be seen."

For recent Mienchow news I cannot do better than quote the secretary of the Mission: "On Tuesday (Feb. 22) Mr. Wu Wen-chong and Miss Chong Huei-fang were married. Misses Wu and Ma were the bridesmaids and Mr.—(a foreigner) was best man. The bride was given away by her mother, Miss—(a foreign lady.) After the ceremony in church a reception was held at the Assembly Hall of the Girls' School, which was largely attended. Quite the most splendid wedding we have ever had here." (I quote this as indicating the sort of progress that is being made here.)

We have had some subscription books and receipt forms prepared for each of the three cities, Mienyang, (Mienchow), Lohkiang, and Tzetong for the famine fund. A special effort is being made at present as in many other places throughout China.

The inhabitants of Waichow have sent a protest to the Civil Governor against the proposed American loan of \$5,000,000 for the construction of the public roads in the East River districts. Great indignation has been raised among the inhabitants, as it is reported that a ten years' monopoly has been given to Americans for the construction of these roads.

A large amount of money, to be divided between the National University, the Peking Union University and the Southeast University at Nanking, has been donated by a generous woman whose name is, for the moment, withheld. The funds are to provide scholarships for women who intend becoming teachers and will be sufficient to offer free education for 15 or more women in each of the three universities, the period of the scholarships to extend from two to six years. The money has been given to meet the ever-growing need of women teachers in the schools of higher education.

up friendly correspondence with Lu Yung-ting, Wang Chan-yuan and other seasoned militarists.

MAJOR DOCKRAY'S STORY OF URGA

Baron Ungern and Mongolian
Independence: Hutuktu
as Emperor

By Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, March 17.

Major Dockray and party having arrived in Peking to-day, I am able to tell the first authentic story of the fall of Urga.

For two weeks prior to the attack the Mongols were aware of Baron Ungern's presence in the immediate neighbourhood of Urga while the Chinese were oblivious of his presence, believing him to be far away to the east.

During the latter weeks the Chinese soldiers became particularly obnoxious, looting shops, raping women, robbing the Mongols and killing many Mongols and Russians of prominence.

Baron Ungern delayed his attack pending the rescue of the Hutuktu, though, principally, he was waiting for munitions to come from Hailar.

CHINESE DESERTED BY OFFICIALS.

The attack commenced from the east at 6 o'clock on the morning of February 1 and was intensified on February 2. The next day all the Chinese officials left in eight motor cars for Kiachta, deserting the soldiery.

The latter then attempted to escape to the west from Maimai-cheng but were enfiladed by Baron Ungern's machine-guns concealed north and south of the highway east of the Russian Concession.

The survivors then turned north, escaping with horses, carts and camels. Many travelled on foot.

Ungern's forces did not pursue, anticipating that other detachments on the Kiachta road would exterminate the fugitives.

Many Chinese soldiers remained after the general flight to loot the Russian community and then, discarding uniforms and rifles, hid in houses. Sixty of them were subsequently found and executed. Foreigners were fired upon by the Chinese soldiers whenever they went abroad.

ENTER BARON UNGERN.

Baron Ungern with a bodyguard of 40 Japanese, and a Tartar regiment entered Urga on the afternoon of February 3 and ordered the Chinese civilians to remove and bury the dead soldiers. The work took three days, 2,500 corpses were removed, mostly bearing sabre wounds.

A Mongol régime was promptly installed, Baron Ungern describing himself as a Mongol auxiliary.

Foreigners were well treated by the Russians and Mongols but were not allowed to return to Kalgan. One Bolshevik supplied Baron Ungern with the names of 28 communists, who were all executed, after which the informer was cut in pieces.

PREPARING TO CROWN THE HUTUKTU.

Baron Ungern's equipment is largely Japanese, but he also has some Italian machine-guns. Buriat officers are drilling the new Mongol force conscripted by the Hutuktu, all between the ages of 16 and 40 years being called. Ungern plans a campaign against Kiachta, but the Mongols want peace and a resumption of trade with China on condition that an autonomy is guaranteed, no Chinese garrisons to reside in Mongolia. Preparations were being made to crown the Hutuktu emperor of Mongolia on the 15th of the first moon.

A shell wrecked the engine room of the new wireless station, requiring the substitution of new parts from England before the station can again be set into proper working order.

THE DOCKRAY PARTY'S ESCAPE.

The Dockray party took advantage of the despatch of the Guphill mission to leave Urga on February 17 arriving at the Kerulun River, a journey of 600 miles by pony, in eight days. They then travelled by camel to Manchuli, a distance of 200 miles in ten days.

PLAGUE DOCTORS MET WITH PISTOLS

Harbin Chinese Opposition to
Plague Measures: New
Obstacles to Prevention

By Dr. Wu Lien-teh.

Harbin, March 13.

The past week has been a very anxious one for our anti-plague staff, for the concentrated suspicion of and prejudice against our policy of removal of the sick to the hospital, isolation of contacts, systematic inspection of inns and other sources of infection, closing of theatres, low brothels, etc., coupled with the restriction of railway traffic and our inability to cure the plague victims, resulted in numerous rumours to discredit our dangerous and humane mission and in some instances to actual threats of physical violence to our members.

For instance, the Chief Medical Officer was accused of shooting the sick in the plague compound and was threatened with a similar fate should an opportunity offer itself. Our house-to-house inspection doctors were on several occasions faced with revolvers and knives in the course of their duty, while the disinfection assistants were almost obliged to swallow some of the disinfections used for the infected houses.

At Asheho a mob of 60 visited the isolation station, set free the two contacts confined there and chased the doctor in charge. It speaks well for the discipline of our staff that, in the presence of so much provocation and the loss by plague of one of their leaders, they have

stuck to their duty and not resigned *en masse*.

EFFORTS TO INSTRUCT THE PUBLIC.

To counteract some of the evil influences at work during this time of trouble, we are starting a daily vernacular paper giving the reasons for our apparently severe anti-plague measures, publishing live news of the progress of the plague and incidentally mentioning the fact that the same heads who were in charge of anti-cholera measures, in the summer of 1919, when 85 per cent. patients were cured, are now superintending anti-plague measures, and also the fact that in the 1911 epidemic, when Fuchiatien had a population of 22,000 over 6,000, or one-third of the total, fell victims to the scourge, while this time, with a population of 16,000, only 500 have died. Street lecturers are also being employed and doctors are visiting public resorts in order to enlighten the masses.

THE DANGER FROM RAILWAYS.

Owing to the establishment of railway communication between Siberia and Manchuria (the first train arrived at Manchuli on March 8) we are being pressed by the Railway authorities to release our restrictions upon the passenger traffic and to allow a through passenger train both ways between Harbin and Manchuli. Unless the authorities provide the necessary accommodation for quarantining and supervising passengers in the way of wagons or convenient warehouses near the large stations, the work of our medical officers will be rendered more difficult than ever and Harbin may once more, as in 1911, become the central focus of infection. As it is, owing to leakages on the line, we are continually receiving fresh cases hidden in goods wagons or smuggled by unscrupulous persons, rendering the Harbin work more protracted than at first imagined.

PLAGUE'S SEVEN LEAGUE BOOTS.

The news of pulmonary plague having broken out in the neighbourhood of Tehchow, in Shantung, where ninety deaths have been recorded, is not pleasant reading and proves that this dread disease can jump hundreds of miles at a time and leave the intervening land comparatively free.

Of the three principal centres of infection—Manchuli, Harbin and Tsitsihar City, the last is a little anomalous, because the work is in the hands of capable doctors and yet the epidemic has already passed its second month of activity. The latest reports are, however, more hopeful.

The following are the mortality figures for the principal areas (March 1-11).

Manchuli	169*
Jalainor	60†
Pukuei City	226
Harbin District	274
Asheho	8

*Including 84 Russians and 1 Japanese.
†Including 4 Russians.

THE PROFESSORS' STRIKE

Peking's Financial Distress: Why Not the Customs Surplus for this Need?

From a Chinese Correspondent.

Peking, March 14.

The threatened walk-out of the professors of the Peking Higher Technical College and the Government University took effect to-day. The staffs of the other four higher technical institutions under the direct control of the Ministry of Education are expected to follow suit immediately, and the Peking Teachers' Union, which has been hibernating during the past few months, will be called into action again.

The Minister of Education, Mr. Fan Yuen-lien, who received news of the threatened strike on Friday evening, absented himself from last Saturday's Cabinet meeting, and is now reported to be taking a holiday in Tientsin. This time it is feared that the strike will be a prolonged one, as the Government has declared its inability to raise any funds to meet administrative much less for educational expenses; whilst the professors are determined not to resume work until their three and a half months' arrears are paid and their future pay assured.

MONEY FOR MANCHURIA.

Where all that money is to come from no one as yet knows. The public is only aware that very recently the commanding officer of the Three Eastern Provinces had one and a half million dollars from Peking and the same august functionary in Chihli has since managed to get \$750,000 from the same source for his expenses. Meanwhile the government's newly created white elephant, the Unification Commission, which costs enormous sums to maintain every month, is still fattening upon the people. The Premier has no doubt his own reasons for keeping alive this costly and unwieldy work of his creation, but in spite of its existence, the people find the prospects of peace and unity as far off as the mirage in a desert.

The glory of starving under an extraordinary administration does not, of course, belong exclusively to the professors of the Government University and the various colleges. Members of the Ministry of Justice, judges of the Supreme Court and of the various high and local courts as well as procurators of various ranks are, for instance, also more than two months in arrears. The General Staff officers, for whom probably less sympathy will be felt by the general public and who are not in command of any troops except such as are guarding the buildings of the Board, have been 18 months without pay. But these gentlemen, being under the yoke of a bureaucratic system, are quite helpless and are in a state of hopelessness.

UNNECESSARY EXPENDITURE.

The idea of a learned body of professors going on a general strike is of course a novel one, and is not easily reconcilable with the traditional conception of the things that professors, as professors, should do. But honest people are asking why the Government, knowing its own inability or unwillingness to find money to pay them, does not tell them to go away and close up the schools. If it cannot afford to maintain a university and a few high educational institutions it is no use making a pretence of doing so.

And yet is the Government really so destitute of means that it cannot keep the few schools in Peking going? If so, why sanction the establishment of a Communications University? Do the funds belonging to the Ministry of Communications not belong also to the Government, the same government that is keeping university professors and primary school teachers in arrears month after month? Why is the Government reprinting the voluminous encyclopædia at a cost of \$4,000,000 in order to give copies of it away to people who will neither read nor understand them (which reprinting, by the way, the foreign press, with a most commendable spirit, recently considered as being of prime importance!)? This, in a nutshell, represents what was said at the stormy meetings held at the University and the Higher Technical College last Saturday.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Meanwhile various money raising schemes are being suggested by various bodies and individuals. One suggestion is that since the Government has authorized the Ministry of Communications to raise funds to maintain a new university it ought, out of the regard it professes to have for giving the people a sound training in the higher branches of technical subjects, be asked to order the same ministry to find money to keep the existing institutions going.

Another suggestion made by the Commission of College Principals, which includes the Chancellor of the Government University, is that an appeal should be made to the people of the whole country to pay the income tax as decided by the Government, since 70 per cent. of the proceeds of the same tax are, according to a presidential mandate promulgated some time ago, to be applied entirely to educational uses.

A third suggestion advanced by certain independent observers is that the Customs surplus fund, amounting to Tls. 2,500,000 and now forming the bone of contention between the Canton and Peking administrations and lying idle at the foreign banks, be profitably appropriated for educational purposes, the appropriations to be made under the direction of an independent and trustworthy board of trustees.

A STRONG CASE FOR THE SURPLUS.

This last suggestion seems at present to be the most practical so far advanced. But the task of

WHEN OFFICIALS TRAVEL

Setting the People Guessing

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kiangchow, Shan, March 14.

Governor Yen has been paying a visit to the Southern part of the Province. He came as far as Pingyangfu where he was met by Mr. Ma, the Hotung Taoyin, who specially went to meet him. The Governor was naturally pressed for time and only spent a conventional week end in the famous capital of the great Emperor Yao, (B.C. 2300.) The Military Commandant entertained the distinguished visitor, and the Governor is returning to Taiyuan by way of Luanfu.

These ten years have not accustomed the people of the Republic to the idea of high officials taking journeys of this kind through their districts, and amusing guesses are made as to the reason. It is in imitation, says one, of the practice of benevolent monarchs in the Golden Age, while others smell some pending catastrophe. But considering the number of schemes the good Governor has on hand in various places it is not difficult to see how anxious he must be to learn for himself how things are going on.

Over 7,000 starving people have just been relieved in the adjoining county of Yuanku by a party of Chinese led by the local official in company with the Rev. A. Trudinger, with funds provided by the Taiyuan Famine Committee. The district is some distance from the more severely famine-stricken area, but the distress is equally real and the relief given fully justified.

pushing the suggestion to its logical conclusion bristles with difficulties. Whilst it will not be difficult to convince the various foreign ministers having a voice in the disposal of the funds of the necessitous condition of the Government educational institutions inside and outside of Peking, a good deal of judicious and painstaking negotiation will have to take place and a number of technical difficulties be overcome before any use can be made of the funds. One thing, however, is certain and that is, if the funds are really to be disposed of for educational purposes there can be no fear of the people at large raising any dissentient voice. On the other hand, if they should be handed over to either the Peking or Canton Administration without reservation it is certain that they would be used simply to prolong the present senseless internecine strife between the northern and southern militarist factions.

Since the above was written all the other higher educational institutions under the Ministry of Education including the Government Law, Medical and Agricultural Colleges, have joined the strike movement.

THE SOUTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY

Organization Almost Complete: Important Work Accomplished at Nanking

The Organization Committee of the Southeastern University has almost finished its work. The meetings of last week were mainly occupied by the final reading of the drafted constitution of the University, which will soon be presented to the Ministry of Education in Peking for its ratification. Some special features of the new system are noteworthy:

1. At the head of the University stands its President, who is to be nominated by the Ministry of Education and appointed by the President of China.

2. A Board of Trustees will act as an advisory body to the President. It needs only be added that both the plan and the personnel as submitted by the Committee were heartily approved by the Ministry of Education. Mr. Fan Yuen-lien's suggestion that the two names which the Committee had reserved for future consideration should be decided upon as soon as possible, shows his personal interest in this new proposition. The Committee accordingly elected Mr. Y. M. Chien, of the Bank of Communications, and Mr. Yung Chung-ching, of the Flour Association, both of Shanghai, to complete the list of 15. Both of these men are prominent leaders in the modern commercial and industrial world, and undoubtedly their integrity of character and maturity of experience will help in putting the University on a firm basis.

DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.

3. Immediately under the President there are three great bodies: the Instruction, the Deliberation, and the Administration. With reference to instruction, it has been decided to treat the departments, and not the so-called colleges, as real units, for the colleges are only organized groups of correlated departments. A department has decided to have a closer contact with individual students than does a college, and at the same time a department may serve in several colleges. When the University opens this autumn, the following 22 departments will be ready to receive students: Chinese, English, philosophy, history, geography, political science and economics, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, psychology, education, physical training, farm implements, horticulture, stock-raising, entomology, agricultural chemistry, mechanical engineering, accounting, banking, and business administration.

4. The administrative body of the University is again divided into 11 departments each with its head and assistants engaged by the President in the name of the University. The deliberative body is composed of the heads and representatives of the instructive and

administrative departments. They will meet from time to time to discuss and solve such important problems as the educational policy of the University, the financial status, the extension of University ground and buildings, and the standing of departments and colleges. In such a way the whole structure of the University is made to rest on a representative system. By clear understanding and whole-hearted cooperation it is hoped the new born institution will prove to be a real security for higher education and uncorrupted democracy.

THE IDEAL OF A UNIVERSITY.

All members of the Committee with its chairman, Dr. P. W. Kuo, have felt their grave responsibility in undertaking such a great project. Every important question was carefully studied and discussed before it was decided upon. Throughout the several meetings the watchwords of the Committee have been "Progressive and Practical." On the one hand the University should be one of the foremost educational seats to absorb and distribute the best modern knowledge and ideals. On the other hand, considering the intellectual force and financial means at its command, the University is designed to be no castle in the air but an institution capable of growth and development and ready to afford the ambitious, true-hearted young men and women a practical opportunity to pursue a higher education.

Thanks are due to the loyal citizens of Kiangsu, without whose moral and financial support the inauguration of the University would have been impossible. So long as their interest in higher education lives, there is every reason to believe the University will not only live but grow.

BIG FIRE AT HANGCHOW

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, March 21.

There was a big fire on Sunday morning in the Great Street when over 100 shops and dwelling houses were burnt to the ground. The fire spread very rapidly because of a strong east wind and in an hour's time there was nothing but debris. The fire brigade could not cope with the flames, the wind being so strong. One old woman was killed. Only ten of the houses were insured.

The Commissioner of Finance says that the non-payment of the Boxer Indemnity is because the money has been temporarily used for the payment of the soldiers of the 10th Division, their pay not yet having been forwarded from the Ministry of Finance in Peking.

A Peking telegram states that Fan Yuan-lien, Minister of Education, has resigned, giving illness as an excuse.—Lack of funds and the teachers' strike would be nearer the mark.

HANGCHOW NOTES

Passports in Chekiang

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, March 17.

The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has sent instructions to the district magistrates throughout the province to examine carefully the passports of foreigners travelling through the country and see that they are properly signed, because recently foreigners have been seen taking observation, etc., etc. The instructions, of course, also say that all foreigners are to be protected.

In the new part of the city an artesian well is being sunk and on the top of it is to be built a restaurant (temperance, I suppose). There is much spirit being put into the enterprise which we hope will not be spoiled by officials throwing cold water upon it. One of the prime needs of this city is pure water. An artesian well has just been bored in the centre of the city and lovely water without colour, taste or smell obtained at a depth of 200 feet.

GIRLS STEPPING OUT IN STYLE.

Hangchow, March 18.

Yesterday 30 girls from the Normal School had their first excursion to Chienchiao by rail and spent the day in the country and enjoyed themselves immensely. The Hangchow girls are stepping out in style. No longer the goose step.

The Civil Governor's arm still troubles him but he is now in the hands of the Chinese doctor and hopes to be well in a week!

Six thousand piculs of rice for the Tuchun's 4th Division is being imported from Auhui.

The Governors are each subscribing \$2,000 for the opening of two elementary schools for poor children. Sixty pupils have already registered.

SILK TRADE IN JEOPARDY.

The silk guild is rebelling against the famine surtax on silk because the industry is already too heavily taxed and trade is being hindered thereby. Yehzah has already stopped exporting, and if something is not done Hangchow will follow suit. The Chamber of Commerce is asked to petition the Governor to have the extra tax removed.

The Salt Commissioner is informed from Peking that much foreign salt is getting into the interior, and he is to instruct the Salt Offices at the various coast ports to keep a sharp lookout and report all imports of salt to his yamen.

Dr. Wm. Watson of Tokio has arrived in Hangchow to join the staff of the C. M. S. Hospital. There are now five foreign doctors on the staff, and Dr. Main is accordingly free to go Home on his long delayed furlough.

STRANGE BATTLE IN SZECHUAN

Warfare Gone Mad—"Jossmen" Warriors v. Regular Troops under Pre-Historic Conditions

A description of one of the most amazing events which has happened in this country for many days is recorded below. Even in a land where the grotesque is sometimes almost commonplace, the story related below, which occurred on the upper reaches of the Yangtze in Szechuan, is exceptional, for, in the presence of a British gunboat, and amid the use of modern or semi-modern arms, soldiers were found to be fighting not only against men but against spirits, while their opponents, imbued with the belief of invulnerability, appeared to turn bullets aside by the mere waving of a little flag. The account which is herewith given is taken from a despatch written by Commander E. G. Jukes-Hughes of H. M. S. Widgeon, and we have to thank those in authority for permission to reproduce the narrative. It has to be pointed out that this belief in invulnerability, to which reference is made, has appeared in many parts of China already, and no later than yesterday we published a report from a Honan correspondent mentioning its presence. It is a symptom which demands attention. The narrative of events as given by Commander Jukes-Hughes is as follows.

DESCENDED FROM HEAVEN.

On March 2 I observed that a number of soldiers were being sent across to the right bank of the river and was informed that they were being sent against a party of so-called "Jossmen," who were advancing on Wanhhsien.

These "Jossmen" were said to have descended from heaven and to be invulnerable. They had a following, reported to be about 5,000, armed with knives on bamboos. These followers were also made invulnerable by being given a potion to drink by the priests and also by waving little red flags in front of them to divert the bullets.

On the morning of the 4th I heard that the troops had been badly defeated by the "Jossmen" and that the remnants would be back next morning. I also received a message from the Magistrate requesting me to keep my men within sight of the ship as the "Jossmen" were expected to come down the right bank and he did not want any untoward incidents. He rather inferred that they were likely to be anti-foreign, but lower class opinion was that there was no anti-foreign feeling but that it was simply anti-soldiery and that they were chiefly peasants who were tired of being robbed by the soldiers.

DEMORALIZATION OF SOLDIERS.

About noon on the 5th instant I heard a couple of rifle shots and shortly afterwards saw the heads of two or three columns of troops (?) appearing over the skyline of the hills a mile or so up river from Wanhhsien on the left bank. The defending forces made practically no attempt to stop these columns but appeared to be absolutely demoralized. When the columns got near the suburbs they halted to

allow a party which had come down the right bank to cross. The right bank party formed up on the river bank just ahead of H. M. S. Widgeon, when it could be seen that they were armed with tridents, spears, knives on the end of bamboos, etc. They appeared to be well organized and there was very little confusion. As they went across they waved little flags in front of them to divert the bullets. The troops fired a few rounds at them (one of which hit H. M. S. Widgeon) and then fled for the walled city.

Earlier in the day I had sent ashore to offer asylum to all foreigners on board Widgeon but am doubtful whether my message got to every one. However, no one came off. I also raised steam and had my cable ready to slip in case they attacked.

The "Jossmen" subsequently seemed to occupy the suburbs of Wanhhsien, which lies on the south side of the Little River. The soldiers fired in a desultory fashion until dark. Two small fires were reported during the night.

The str. Pride of China sailed for Chungking at 6 o'clock on the 6th but returned about 8.30 and reported having been fired on at the Fut'an by joss soldiers who were coming down both banks of the river.

I then sent another message ashore to advise all foreigners to come on board H. M. S. Widgeon, as it was reported that "Jossmen" armed with rifles were approaching the town, and there would probably be a good deal of firing. However, no one came.

About 10.30 on the 6th H. M. S. Widgeon was again hit and several bullets fell close, so I fired a blank 6 pr.

REVERENCE TO THE LEADER.

About 11 a.m. the main body of the "Jossmen" started to arrive, coming down both banks of the river. The leader seemed to be with the party which came down the right bank. He was in a closed chair and was surrounded by guards who paid a good deal of reverence to him. I saw a few old muzzle-loader guns, but these were, I think, the only firearms. The leader had a flag coloured pink, green, white, black, heliotrope, vertical stripes, with black characters on the white stripe. When they were crossing, the troops, who by now had mustered up sufficient courage to leave the walled city and were lining the banks of the Little River, opened fire on them, but, so far as I could see, did not score a single hit.

FATE OF THE PATRIARCH.

This party when it got ashore formed up quietly and then advanced at a jog trot on the soldiers, who then opened a rapid fire. The "Jossmen" simply waved their little flags and advanced. The firing of the soldiers was atrocious, and not until the "Jossmen" had got quite close to them did I see anyone hit. I then saw the chief "Jossman's" chair go down and then the party broke and fled.

This, I believe, proved the turning point of the whole show, as the sol-

diers seemed to gain a little courage, and started, very cautiously, to advance. When they came upon the "Jossmen," either singly or in pairs, they fired at them. If, however, they met a party of "Jossmen" about equal in numbers who charged, the soldiers ran like hares.

Further reinforcements arrived for the "Jossmen" during the afternoon but they did not make a very strong attack, many of them being nothing more than children. The soldiers retired to the walled city for the night. Later I heard that the No. 1 Jossman had been wounded.

On the morning of the 7th the soldiers started taking the offensive and inflicting heavy casualties on the "Jossmen," who retreated. During the afternoon of the 7th Mr. Greenfield, the Postmaster, and Mr. Asker of the Customs came on board and, so far as they knew, all foreigners were safe.

I then heard that the No. 1 Jossman had been captured and shot, his head being afterwards cut off and exhibited.

RIFLES AGAINST SPIRITS.

Later in the evening a party of soldiers crossed over and started advancing up the shingle bank. When abreast the ship they started firing up in the air, which started a mild panic the other side of the river, with the result that they too opened fire and we were again hit once or twice. I blew the siren, which frightened them and they ceased fire. I asked then what they had fired at and they said they had seen spirits close to the village.

I had them informed that if they hit me again I would convert some of them into spirits with the aid of a few rifle bullets. This damped their ardour and they did not fire again.

In the evening the Chief of Police of the district on the right bank came on board and asked me to keep the Widgeon here until the trouble had subsided, as it calmed the people having a gunboat here.

The str. Pride of China started up river again this morning. The soldiers are still very nervous and are letting off their rifles at the slightest provocation.

They were light-heartedly letting them off over the ship this morning so I fired a blank 6 pr., which checked them for a bit.

It is reported that the local Chamber of Commerce has paid the soldiers their wages for January and has promised them their February wages if they clear the "Jossmen" out of the district in three days.

WAS THERE A GERMAN?

There were rumours that the leader was a German, but I do not think there is any truth in it. They were, however, ably handled in some ways and appeared to have a certain amount of discipline. Whether there was any Bolshevism behind it I do not know either, but the lower classes certainly seemed to think it was simply anti-soldier.

SZETCHUAN'S BID FOR AUTONOMY

A Chieftains' Conference: Hsiong Keh-wu Again Resigns the Tuchunship

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tzechow, Dec. 19.

Shortly after the retreat of the Yunnan-Kueichow forces in October, 1920, a conference of Szechuan military officials was held in Chungking, to elect chief administrative officials for the province, to allot the locations for the different forces, and to discuss all other matters of the province. The conference lasted for more than a month, and, instead of settling any questions, an "autonomy" has been strongly advocated by Generals Liu Hsiang and Tan Men-hsin.

These two Generals addressed a special telegram to Generals Hsiong Keh-wu and Liu Tsen-hou, to ask for their views on the proposed autonomy. General Hsiong approved of their proposal, and resigned from the tuchunship of Szechuan on December 31, 1920, in order to strengthen the policy of local independence.

General Liu Tsen-hou, who is in support of the Peking Government, at first opposed the autonomy, but it is now reported that as Generals Liu Hsiang and Tan Men-hsin are now in alliance with General Yang Tze-huei, and their troops are occupying three-fifths of the province, General Liu Tsen-hou, in order to meet the circumstances, will probably change his former attitude and accept the proposed autonomy.

THE DIVISION OF SPOILS.

Accordingly General Teng Hsi-hou, the present commander of the Szechuan fourth army and ex-colonel under General Liu Tsen-hou, has issued a circular telegram, proposing to open another conference of military officials at Neiching or Tzechow, points centrally located between Chêngtu and Chungking. Some of the leading generals have already replied affirmatively to this proposal, and the conference is expected to be held in the very near future.

It is very likely that General Liu Tsen-hou will probably be elected by this conference as the Generalissimo of all Szechuan forces, and it is hoped that this conference will be able to settle such questions as the allotment of military locations, ammunition, funds, etc., and all other matters of the province.

As to the whereabouts of the leading militarists.—Generals Liu Tsen-hou, Liu Chen-hsuei, Teng Hsi-hou, and Tien Sung-yao are now at Chêngtu; Generals Liu Hsiang, Tan Men-hsin, and Nai Hsin-huei at Chungking; General Yang Tze-huei at Luchow; General Chen Ko-tung at Yunchuan; General Tang Ting-muh at Tzechow; and General Chen Hung-fan at Kiating.

THE INVULNERABLES

How Honan Fights Bandits

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kucitch, Ho., March 12.

General Pao has been away from here for several weeks now, first at Kaifeng and lately at Nanyang fighting robbers. He returned here on February 20 from Kaifeng and left for Nanyang next day. His return was not very propitious for robbers who had been captured and were here awaiting disposal, for 17 were shot in one batch outside the west gate. The country in the Yüeheng-Shantung border district is freer from robbers just now than it has been for some time, for the country people are forming Red and White-Tuft Spear Societies and the robbers are afraid of them. The Red-Tuft or White refers to the colour of the tuft of horsehair attached to the heads of the spears.

These societies although doing good for the time being in suppressing and scattering the robbers, in themselves probably constitute a menace to the future peace of the district, since like the old Righteous Fist and Big Sword Societies they go through rites to make themselves invulnerable against bullets. Fortunately for them the robbers also believe this superstition and scatter for safety when they hear the White-Tuft Spears are coming.

If one of the latter is unfortunate enough to stop a bullet in a vital part it is of course, because his faith was not perfect, if he does not get hit or is hit only slightly, why then that is all to the merit of the magic rites. I saw a small band of these White-Tuft Spears bringing in a couple of prisoners the other day and they seemed very proud of their capture, the most unconcerned of the crowd being the two prisoners.

Writing upon the subject of the education of Chinese students in Japan the "Tokio Asahi," according to an Eastern News Agency message, states that Chinese students in Japan have been reduced in number to one-fifth as compared with pre-war days, and there is a tendency to decrease more, the cause of which may be accounted for as follows:—(1) the difficulty they experience in obtaining positions on returning home after their graduation; (2) the question of expenditure on study in Japan; and (3) the bad results of their education in the past. So long, the paper remarks, as such obstacles as these are not got rid of, it will be almost impossible to attract a large number of Chinese students to Japan. In this respect, the Government and the public of Japan should exercise full consideration and take steps to treat Chinese students with courtesy and kindness.

POWERFUL PILLS FOR PROSPEROUS PEOPLE

A New Job for Soldiers

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kucitch, Ho., March 12.

In one town occupied by Chang Kuci-ti's troops I find that the soldiers were still seven months in arrears of pay. Some of the officers, however, are making money hand over fist by planting bags of alleged nerve tonic pills on such farmers as have a little money and ordering them to sell them at \$40 a bag. No excuses are taken if money is not forthcoming and the man can do as he likes with the pills.

One bag which was shown to me contained about a quarter of a pound of small pills. On the bag was stamped the advertisement one sees in the Chinese newspapers regarding the wonderful merits of this pill, how it builds up the system and makes one feel sprightly and gay and so on. It also had the name of the Tientsin drug store which supplies these articles. What the pills may be supposed to contain I do not know; the Chinese consider them to be such and in any case they constitute a perfect gold mine to the military who dispose of them in the way mentioned above. Some day perhaps China will pay her soldiers regularly: until then, it seems, irregular things have to be winked at.

THE usual working hours of the Chinese in Canton are 10 to 11 hours, but in summer, when the days are longer, they are increased by one hour. At a recent meeting the fitters decided to strike if the hour is added this summer. Resolutions were also passed that there shall be eight working hours a day; that there shall be no work on Sundays; that a holiday be granted on National Day; and that the wages of the fitters be increased.—The true western touch.

A HOME correspondent writes:—The Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, of which the Duke of Connaught is president, has decided to offer an annual prize of £10 and the Society's silver medal for a paper on "The Mineral Resources of China". Mr. Reginald le Neve Foster has founded the prize with a grant of £140, in memory of his father, Mr. Peter le Neve Foster, who was secretary to the Society from 1853 to 1879. The paper must be in English and type-written, and in the author's name, or under a motto accompanied by an envelope containing the writer's name, as preferred. Intending competitors must ensure that their papers reach the secretary, at the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, not later than December 31, 1921.

FAMINE RELIEF

Tag Day in Shanghai

Tag Day in Shanghai on Saturday proved to be an unqualified success. This was largely due to the persistent and untiring efforts of the local Chinese students in holding everybody up and tagging them.

From early in the morning till late at night, some 4,000 boys and girls were out looking for those who would contribute. All approached gave cheerfully and in many cases members of the poorer classes, such as coolies and servants, gave readily to a fund which was to help their suffering brethren in north China. Though it was said by some that the girls were more successful than their brother students in securing money, the boys showed in every possible way that they were "doing their bit." Some students handed in tube after tube, and in a number of cases no fewer than five tubes were handed in by the same student. These were all filled. On the whole, the students did excellent work and are to be congratulated upon their success.

THE REPENTANT MOTORISTS.

So far as could be ascertained, there were no imposters looking for easy money, and no cases of trouble were reported to the Police. The Chinese press yesterday published an unconfirmed story that one of the students, seeing a man passing by in a motor car tried to secure a subscription. The driver refused to stop the car and the student was knocked down. The inmates of the car took no notice and drove on but were held up by a policeman who happened to be near the scene. They were taken to the police-station where, the newspaper reports, they were persuaded to pay a large sum to the relief funds before being allowed to depart.

OVER \$21,000.

At the Bank of China on Sunday the whole bank staff gave their services voluntarily in the opening of the kerosene tins and bamboo tubes and, at the time of reporting, it was stated that the money received amounted to \$16,353.66, which included 180,000 coppers, 8,000 ten-cent pieces, and all kinds of foreign money. This amount represented the collections of 2,000 tubes and tins. There were still 500 tubes and 300 tins to be handed in. When these are handed in, those in charge estimate the amount will be raised to \$25,000. Twelve dollars in counterfeit coins are not included in the sum named. The biggest gift of the day was \$20.

The Boy Scouts organization of Shanghai turned in \$4,000 as their contribution of work on tag day. This brought the total sum for the day to \$21,000 and there is still in the Bank of China uncounted, funds from St. John's College, the college on Weihaiwei Road, and Fu Tan College, which it is estimated will increase the total to \$25,000.

One resourceful thing done by the Boy Scouts was in sending a contingent to Pootung where \$60 was collected in coppers, representing gifts from nearly 600 Chinese, because most of them gave only one copper each. The sum of \$25,000 for tag day is more than was expected by organizers of the work for the drive.

Street vendors of Chinese newspapers turned the net profits of their sales on Wednesday over to the famine relief fund.

The Chinese press on Tuesday published a description of fraud in connexion with Tag Day on Saturday. Certain people are alleged to have put one or two coppers in the bamboo banks carried by the students, in return for which they received their tag. Upon receipt of the tags, states the report, these unscrupulous persons went to the villages posing as collectors and as a result received good returns for their coppers. Upon inquiries made on Tuesday, the report was not confirmed.

Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged \$252,128.30.—Total \$253,282.72.

Previously acknowledged Tls. 136,587.83.—Total Tls. 150,782.08.

The American Woman's Club announces that the proceeds realized from the Tea Dansant on March 18 for Famine Relief amount to \$1,325.

APATHY TOWARDS FAMINE RELIEF

Even In Honan

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kueiteh, Ho., March 12.

The attempted famine relief campaign in this city did not achieve any great success for several reasons.

Firstly, the Magistrate Mr. Li, now superseded, was one of the opium smoking, gambling type who not only did not subscribe a cash himself, on grounds that he had subscribed last year, but would not even put out proclamations informing the people and urging them to help. Secondly, the official notification which came to him stated that the sum expected to be raised was \$500 from each small city, \$600 from each medium-sized, and \$700 from each large one. He called a meeting of the heads of the department and laid this before them and they accepted the apportionment of \$700. There are 10 departments and this meant that a body like the Chamber of Commerce for instance was only due to pay \$70, a miserable sum. Thirdly the great obstacle was the apathy and selfishness of those who have wealth and influence. How little can we give without offending the powers that be, seems to have been the general attitude.

Subscription lists were handed out to the city representatives on the 21st and a meeting was held on March 1 to receive the lists and subscriptions. The representatives all turned up, for the meeting was held in the military yamen, but apart from the lists taken by the churches not a single one came back, not one single cash in money, nothing but words promise and excuses, after the so-called week of effort. The three churches turned in \$749 and the military yamen \$400, and that was the sum total. An indignant protest against the slackness of wealthy men in face of so much suffering resulted in an emergency meeting at which the city fathers promised to put their backs into it and get something done.

SNEERS AND INDIFFERENCE.

For the most part, the folks here seem to know little and care less about the famine raging in another part of the province. Famine posters put up throughout the city with an appeal to bring funds to a certain place resulted in one contribution only. Three days parading the streets and exhorting people on the street corners and visiting the shops resulted in a grand total of \$10. It gives great scope for the exercise of self-restraint and perseverance to keep on talking one's heart out on behalf of famine sufferers when some of these young sprigs so abundant everywhere with their hatred and contempt of foreigners come swaggering up, listen for a few minutes with hat on one side, cigarette stuck in one corner of the mouth, and supercilious expression on the face, and then swagger off again with a sneering remark "Exhorting for money." How many times does one say "God help China" whilst such insects infest her hide. The poor seem more responsive to the sufferings of the poor. One poor old beggar woman subscribed a hardly-begged eight cash and one of our poorer church members pawned his only short coat for the cause, retaining only his long garment.

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VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pain and swelling of the joints, blood poison, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck; it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH

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The latest discovery of modern times for premature decay or deficiency of vital forces. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigor to those who seemed played out, used up and valueless.

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JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AND SCANDALS ON S. M. R.

Uproarious Scene in Diet

Tokio, March 17.

The House of Representatives today debated the Opposition's resolution, censuring the Government for its share of responsibility for the alleged corruption on a large scale in the management of the South Manchurian Railways, it being contended that the corrupt directors are appointees of the Seiyukai Government.

The proceedings led to an uproar and a scene of pandemonium that has seldom been paralleled even in the House of Representatives, where disorderly scenes have become increasingly common. The Speaker prohibited several members from speaking, and others were ejected from the floor of the House. The public galleries were packed, and even the standing room was fully occupied.

The Premier, Mr. Hara, replying to what could be heard of the speeches supporting the motion, said that the railway affair was at present the subject of judicial investigation, but he maintained that, even if the connexions between the Seiyukai and the railway were granted, the Government was not responsible for the management of the railway.

DOWNFALL OF CABINET FORECAST.

The motion of censure was defeated by the absolute majority of the Ministerialists.

During the day the Seiyukai held a mass meeting in Hibiya Park, and the Kenseikai held a counter-demonstration in the grounds of the Sanno Shrine, at which there were over 10,000 people. A hostile element was present, and this gave rise to scenes of disorder. The speakers were pulled down, and the platform smashed by Seiyukai stalwarts.

A large body of police turned out, and made many arrests. To-night an army of over 1,000 police is guarding the Diet buildings. Crowds of Government opponents are running through the streets, and making noisy demonstrations.

It is the general opinion that the days of the present Cabinet are numbered.—Reuter.

NOT LIKELY TO RESIGN.

Tokio, March 22.

With reference to the fate of the present Cabinet, about which various conjectures are being noised about, a certain influential member of the Seiyukai is quoted as follows:—

"It is certain that most of the subjects now under notice in the House of Peers will pass, and the Government's policy will be executed without any hitch. There is no reason, therefore, that the Cabinet Ministers should resign *en masse*.

"Even if they should resign, there are at present no competent persons as their successors. For this reason, the Cabinet Ministers cannot be so irresponsible as to

resign in a body, at a time when the general position of affairs in Japan is very serious. Such being the case, the Government has no alternative but to go on with a determination to face the next session of the Imperial Diet."

A TROUBLESOME QUESTION.

Tokio, March 23.

The present session of the Imperial Diet has decided to do nothing more with the question of raising the status of colleges to that of universities, which has involved school disturbances, impeachment of the Minister of Education and many other troubles.

As the temporary education committee is to be discontinued from next month, the Government is reported to be ready to submit the subject in question to a new educational committee.—Eastern News Agency.

CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN IN SINGAPORE

A Return of Calls

Singapore, March 18.

The Crown Prince of Japan arrived here this morning on board the Katori, with the Kashima escorting. The Governor, Sir Laurence Guillemard, visited His Imperial Highness on board the Katori within an hour of the Crown Prince's arrival.—Reuter.

Singapore, March 20.

The Crown Prince of Japan landed unexpectedly from the Katori early this morning. He was met by the Governor and his suite and proceeded to Government House whence he returned to his ship after an hour's interval.—Reuter.

Singapore, March 22.

The Secretary for Japanese Affairs, speaking on behalf of the Crown Prince of Japan to newspaper representatives on board the Katori, stated that the Crown Prince was extremely delighted with his visit to Singapore and would take away happy recollections.

Yesterday was spent in a voyage around the island of Singapore on the Government yacht Sea Belle and a dinner was given on board in the evening which was attended by the Governor and other prominent residents of Singapore.

The Governor paid a farewell visit to the Crown Prince this morning and shortly after 9 o'clock, his Imperial Highness left, the ships being accompanied to the harbour limits by 17 launches containing Japanese subjects.—Reuter.

TOKIO, March 18.—While the destroyer Amatsukaze was undergoing tests at Maizuru an explosion of steam occurred in her engine-room, with the result that eight men were seriously injured and admitted to hospital. Seven of them have since died.—Reuter.

PEACE SOCIETY OF JAPAN

Impressive Meeting in Tokio

Tokio, March 22.

The first general meeting of the International Peace Society was held yesterday, at which the following platform was drawn up:—

"In conformity with international righteousness and the cause of humanity, this Association will do its utmost to eradicate all pending questions between nation and nation, effect the reconciliation of the culture of West and East, bring about cordial friendship with the whole world, contribute to world peace, improve the welfare of mankind, and thus perform the mission of the Empire of Japan."

At the meeting, Marquis Hachisuka was recommended as President. Congratulatory addresses were read from Premier Hara, Count Uchida, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Prince Tokugawa, the Speaker of the House of Peers, Mr. Oku, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and Marquis Okuma. Speeches were made by Viscount Kato, President of the Kenseikai, Mr. Inugai, President of the Kokuminto, Viscount Shibusawa and Baron Goto, the Mayor of Tokio. Over 300 people were present, all of whom pledged themselves to contribute towards the peace of the world.—Eastern News Agency.

Hongkong Earth Tremors

In view of the report that earth tremors had been felt at Hongkong, the following report from Siccawei Observatory is of interest:—

"A rather severe and not very distant earthquake was registered on Saturday, the 19th instant, beginning at 16h. 21m. 55s. (just after 4.21 p.m.).

"The N.S. registering pen was put out of order at 16h. 24m.

"Approximate distance, 1,100 kilometres."

HONGKONG has evidently been spurred to emulation by the accounts of the monster hotel which Shanghai is to have. A Reuter telegram says that the proprietors of the Hongkong Hotel are planning to erect a hotel at Kowloon, costing \$2,000,000 and capable of accommodating 500 guests.

AGENTS of the reactionary Russians and Mongols are busy negotiating for the purchase of arms and the conclusion of loans in order to carry on the campaign against the Chinese authorities in Mongolia. According to a report of the Peking "Jih Pao", a certain Mongolian by name Li is negotiating with foreigners of a certain nationality for a loan of Yen 5,000,000.—No prize is offered for guessing who are the "foreigners of a certain nationality."

AUSTRALIAN NOTES

Industrial Troubles—And Other Activities: The Ship-owning Worm Turns: Agitators Out of a Job: The Revival of Gambling: Housewives and H.C.L.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Melbourne Feb. 1.

A fortnight ago I mentioned the stewards' strike in connexion with the coastal shipping of Australia. The owners, who had already commenced to tie up their vessels as indiscriminate demands were made upon them by the various sections of the crews of individual ships, promptly paid off all hands, thus creating a very considerable amount of unemployment. The employers have officially classified the pin-pricks as follows:—

1. Demands for accommodation in excess of the Navigation Act;
2. Demands for stokehold manning in excess of a definite agreement reached by a mutual committee;
3. Domestic troubles between sections of the crews;
4. Insubordination amongst the stokehold crew.

Illustrations are given by the employers of each complaint, in which the whole of the personnel of a ship backed up the local soviet or ship's committee. With a population of only five millions the throwing out of employment of say 50,000 persons averaging a weekly wage of 70/- and upwards was obviously drastic treatment of the pin-prick policy. The unions affected at once brought pressure to bear upon the stewards, who held meetings and declared themselves willing to resume work forthwith. This was the shipowners' opportunity, and they promptly seized it, insisting that before they re-commissioned the ships the job control policy of all the maritime unions must be abandoned.

The various ship unions are in a quandary. They want to go to work, but they are up against employers who will only send their ships to sea on their own terms. Once again the leaders, who are against all forms of constitutional government are clamouring for the intervention of the Federal authorities, in order to force the shipowners to compromise. The stewards' strike is over, but the trouble may yet be prolonged.

So far it is estimated that the shipping unions, and other workers thrown out of employment indirectly, have lost in wages £800,000, or, based on the usual calculation the country has lost production to the value of two and a half millions. The ships trading with the South Pacific and the East are rapidly getting away to sea, for they are not troubled by the job control enthusiasts, but the rest of the fleets, aggregating nearly 200,000 tons still remain idle.

SPIKING THE AGITATOR'S GUNS.

While the cost of living steadily increased, and the market values of exported products remained high,

the Bolshevik agitator had ample ammunition with which to load his guns. The very prosperity of the country was his best hope, though curiously enough he appeared to think that the best way to make the proletariat happy was to follow a policy which would make it miserable. To-day he is searching for fresh supplies of ammunition, and can only find them in revolutionary demands, which make no appeal to the average working man and woman of Australia.

He cannot point to the high cost of living, for the monthly returns of the Commonwealth Statistician show that each month since last October the general cost of the necessities of life has steadily if slowly fallen. He cannot point to the enormous profits of the exporting capitalist, for the bottom has fallen out of nearly every market; nor can he claim that the worker can pick and choose his employment, because, as a matter of fact, the unemployed, apart from strikes, has after many years, become a factor to be seriously reckoned with. He cannot even insist upon the duty of the Government to find work, for the two Labour Governments, that of New South Wales and Queensland, are trying hard to raise money wherewith they may establish relief works, and so far they have been unsuccessful. A few months ago in Cuba field labourers were asking their four to five dollars per day, and the employer had to treat them with the greatest consideration. Six weeks ago they were working for two and a half dollars, and the employer was frankly indifferent whether they came to work or not. And that position is typical of Australia to-day, and consequently the agitator is greatly at a loss for an argument with which further to persuade his dupes.

He is driven to argue that the best way to make the strikers happy is not for them to work, but to prevent the advent of newcomers, who might be persuaded to assist in production. In brief, the extremist is against all work, though how he proposes that men, women and children are going to be housed, clothed and fed he does attempt to explain.

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

It was not unexpected that the men forced into idleness should readily respond to the argument that every newcomer puts a unionist out of a job. The fact that the unionist is not doing his job even now seems to carry no weight. It certainly does not with the Commonwealth or most of the State Governments. The tide of immigration is already flowing Australia-wards, but not with any very great strength. Western Australia appears to be the most

energetic of the States, and already several thousands of ex-service men from the British armies, with their wives and families, have arrived. The State authorities take them in hand, find ordinary work for such as have no better ambition, and place out on the farms men who seek to gain experience for the purpose of ultimately becoming settlers themselves.

The Governments of the Commonwealth and the States agreed some time ago upon a common policy of co-operation, and Senator Millen, having completed his labours in connexion with the Geneva assembly of the League of Nations, has been trying to bring the State authorities in London into line with the Commonwealth. He has been faced with difficulties, arising chiefly from State jealousy and lack of faith in immigration on the part of the States Agents-General. But progress is being made, and the mere ripple of the incoming wave at present should soon become a steady flow. The Commonwealth Government now that the year-end holidays are over, is pushing forward with its schemes for the building of railways, the unification of existing lines and the erection of the Federal capital. The present year should see these works well under way, with the consequent absorption of all virile workers who come to the country.

At the back of all immigration schemes, however, looms the main question of finance. Australia has had her fat years, but these she devoted, largely at the instigation of labour, to creating eleemosynary benefits for the wage-earning electors, instead of building railways and opening up new country for the settler. The result is that in these lean years she has to find money for railways, roads and bridges at a time when that commodity is exceedingly scarce. Money, however, for genuine expansion and development is never unattainable. A small Commonwealth loan of £5,000,000 has just been underwritten in London at £95 per cent. and this will be used to re-establish the credits, the lack of which has hampered exports to Australia for some weeks past. There is also some improvement in the wool sales and the wheat harvest promises to reach expectations. Within a few weeks the financial stringency will have passed, and the necessary funds for works to absorb the immigrants will be forthcoming.

A DOUBLE-BARRELLED RESPONSIBILITY.

The actual mandates for the control of the late German possessions in the South Pacific have not yet reached Australia, but they will but add to the complex position of the Commonwealth in regard to its tropical possessions. In Australia proper there are some 1,500,000 square miles of country actually lying within the tropics, and though probably two-thirds of this is fairly high-lying pastoral country there are at least 200,000,000 acres of land well suited to tropical agriculture of one sort and another.

Australia has decided that this great area shall be developed by

white labour only, and along the eastern coast of Queensland she has made a good start in this direction by the establishment of a rapidly increasing sugar industry, with an output worth several millions sterling annually. There is no native population worth consideration, and the number of coloured people may be placed at a few thousands. Within a few miles of the northeastern coast Australia possesses Papua, embracing about 90,000 square miles, and with a native population of anything between 250,000 and 500,000, and now lying continuous with Papua she has a mandate over Kaiser Wilhelmsland, having about the same area and a similar large native population.

Australia is in the curious position, therefore, of owning two huge tropical areas—one without natives and the other teeming with them. She seeks to develop the one with white labour and the other with native coloured. In each case she objects to indentured labour. There are plantations in Papua, but the managers complain that the Commonwealth government prevents their being profitably developed. They have their labour troubles. The native men will not work, and Government prevents the employment of native women and children in the fields. Further they want free access to the Australian markets, and protection from the competition of other coloured labour countries. On the other hand the sugar and fruit producers of Australia proper object to cheap labour products being admitted free of tax and to the detriment of the tropical white Australian.

It is a pretty tangle, and does not greatly help the Commonwealth in its efforts to persuade white men to go into the tropics and take up production without coloured or even white indentured labour. The Australian argument about his own tropics is, roughly, that, there being no native population, the land being practically given away, and modern science what it is, it is possible for highly-paid white artisans and mechanics, with the aid of machinery and organization, to do better what the coloured races are admittedly accomplishing with but poor success.

AUSTRALIAN GAMBLING.

Amongst the many half-formed characteristics of Australia is its attitude towards lotteries and betting generally. Twenty-five years ago what were known as sweeps, cash consultations, and lotteries were very prevalent, and a wave of reform swept over the various colonies. One big concern alone survived, and that made its way to the small island colony of Tasmania. Then came the Commonwealth and it unified the action against lotteries by refusing to carry letters or newspapers concerning such matters. Yet the Tasmanian business flourished, and out of the proceeds Tasmania benefited considerably. In regard to ordinary betting at racing meetings the States have all suppressed bucket shops, but with the exception of Victoria they admit the

totalisator and all allow ordinary betting on racecourse, except South Australia. The extent of this form of gambling has recently been calculated for the two States of Victoria and New South Wales.

During 1920 the amount of actual cash, reckoned by the taxes paid on betting tickets, invested on the Victorian racecourses amounted to £5,358,337, while in New South Wales the cash deposited with the bookmakers was £15,000,000 and with the totalisators £10,000,000. In Queensland last financial year there was collected nearly £57,000 in taxes on the issue of £760,000 of totalisator tickets, while the Commonwealth takes toll through the income tax upon the lucky investors in the big consultations, fed from all parts of Australia, domiciled in Tasmania. The New South Wales labour Government proposes to subsidize maternity, giving special allowances for all children at a cost of about £1,500,000 a year. This money it is intended to raise by official public lotteries. Clearly the spirit of anti-gambling reform of a quarter of a century ago has about evaporated.

WATERSIDE THIEVING.

It has for a long time been a commonplace to attribute crime to poverty and environment, but the originators of the excuse for dishonesty would be hard put to it to explain away the epidemic throughout the world of stealing in connexion with the shipping trade. Pilfering along the wharves must always be with us, but when in all the big shipping centres we find the losses rising into the millions sterling we must look for some more reasonable explanation than that the wharf-labourers have carried away goods in their pockets or their dinner pails and bags. Some time ago in Western Australia a cargo of drapery was opened up and found to consist of cases of bricks. The other day at Wellington, New Zealand, a consignment of motor accessories, valued at between £5,000 and £6,000 was found to comprise bags of sand. Shipowners in Australia declare that they are mulcted in sums aggregating half a million a year for losses, and that recently the claims against them have heavily increased.

An interesting sidelight is thrown upon the subject by a monthly paper, "Australasian Shippers," which describes the methods of guarding the Melbourne wharves and preventing the unauthorized removal of goods. It is pointed out that while goods cannot be improperly taken away in any quantity, if they are direct consignment to the port, there is nothing to prevent the thieves taking goods off one ship and putting them on to another. This latter will take the cargo to, say, Sydney, where confederates armed with the necessary documents supplied from Melbourne will take possession, ship them again to some other coastal port, where they may be disposed of. Thus cargo from Tasmania to Melbourne will be taken to Sydney and sent round

to Adelaide. This clearly requires a very considerable organization, and has nothing in common with the petty thieving of wharf-labourers, any more than the cargoes of bricks and sand from the other side of the world. In these cases the criminals must have plenty of money and a good appearance so as to be able to carry on the trade. The Commonwealth Government has promised to appoint a Commissioner to make investigations.

A HOUSEWIVES' ASSOCIATION.

If all that is claimed for a Housewives' Association, formed in Melbourne and operating for 12 months, is justified, the mere fact that the cost of living continues to fall should not make that body weary of well-doing. It claims to have 1,600 members, about 100 branches and many sub-branches. Originally designed to cut out the middleman in the distribution of sugar, the management now asserts that it brings the fruit-growers into immediate touch with the jam-making housewives, that it has won for the orchardists 150 per cent. more for their fruit than they could otherwise get, that it has established returned soldiers in the manufacture of domestic requirements, and that it has eliminated the middlemen's profits in regard to fruit, sugar, honey, butter, potatoes, firewood, and in certain lines of clothing. And yet the annual report will show a credit balance.

Of course the Association does not deliver the goods, nor are we as yet told whether the majority of its workers give their services free, what rent is paid for the housing of the 100 branches, and emergency groups, and what the corrected valuation of the stocks amounts to. In its way it is of course a very small concern but the Melbourne Housewives' Association makes a great deal of noise. If it has accomplished all that its claims imply the retail business should pass into the hands of women. It is a wonder the Pankhursts of the world never thought of this simple but humanitarian outlet for their energies.

A RECORD OF EXCHANGE.

A Complete Record of Bar Silver and Exchange Quotations for the last 28 years.

"This little book will be found very useful by merchants and by everyone interested in the trade of China, and particularly by bankers, who will find information here at a glance, etc."—From Preface by Mr. A. G. Stephen.

86 pages. Mex. \$2.00

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SCOTTISH LETTER

The Reform of the Public-House: Divided Counsels in the Trade

From Our Own Correspondent.

Edinburgh, Feb. 2.

It will be remembered that during the recent Local Option election in Scotland the Trade made a number of promises for the reform of the drink traffic, especially in the public-houses. Several proposals have been put forward by the brewery and distillery organizations, and they are now being considered by the retailers and publicans. The questions raised are of widespread interest, not all confined to Scotland, and two or three of the "reforms" suggested may be mentioned.

The proposal is made that the house and not the man should be licensed. The publicans, of course, oppose this tooth and nail. Such a change, they say, might suit the circumstances obtaining in England, but it is a very different matter in Scotland where the majority of the retailers are the tenants only of the premises. This is supported by the view of a famous Scottish Sheriff who many years ago laid down the rule that a licence to see liquor was as much a personal matter as a licence to preach. The custom has grown up, however, of associating the licence with particular premises. The licence may be personal, but it is granted to operate only in a certain building, and the proprietor, though he may have no legal claim, has come to think he has a financial interest in the licence.

Of course the popular vote in regard to licences would be abolished, and the only reform in this direction seems to be that the duties of Quarter Sessions and Appeal Courts should be taken over by a more judicial Court.

General agreement among all the members of the Trade is expressed with the provision that clubs should be licensed and conducted in the same way as public-houses.

As to the "reform" of the public-house, the retailers are favourable to the principle, but claim that certain conditions must be observed. Fixity of tenure must be conceded, otherwise it could hardly be expected that retailers should launch out upon costly structural alterations. Ten years, at least, should be allowed to carry out the alterations.

The battle of "reform" is now, therefore, fairly opened, in preparation for the next Local Option election, which takes place in two-and-a-half years' time. The replies of the Citizens' Union and the Temperance organizations have not yet been made, but it is certain that the scheme of the Trade will be condemned as wholly inadequate. They will argue that the Trade have already had seven years' "law" in which to put their house in order, and that

they cannot now claim a further period of ten years.

IS THE HAGGIS SCOTTISH?

Has Scotland an exclusive claim to the haggis? The question is once more asked in connexion with the Burns Birthday festivals. What is a haggis? What we in Scotland call a haggis is a preparation of chopped liver, heart, suet, oatmeal, onions, etc., boiled in a sheep's maw. The name haggis has, however, frequently been applied by the English to a pudding composed of chopped meat and vegetables, but as frequently applied to a preparation similar to our own, including the bag in which the mass is boiled.

Dr. John Hill Burton remarks in one of his books that "there is something transcendently Scotch about a haggis; and Burns, in his stalwart lines, has proclaimed its nationality in a defiant spirit, as if he had a misgiving that it might be questioned. Yet there can be no doubt that this potent pudding, which I have heard likened to a boiled bagpipe, is the lineal descendant of the French 'hachis.'" But here Dr. Hill Burton seems to confound that pet aversion of all the male sex, "hash," with haggis. For the French "hachis" is nothing more nor less than a hash of minced meat or of minced fish. There is nothing "transcendently Scotch" about a haggis.

English writers of the 15th century refer to the dish as being a preparation of chopped meat and vegetables, or what we call hash, while in the 17th century references are made to "haggas" as being "filled up" with fat and blood; or again, a sheep's maw "filled with minced meat," or sometimes with oatmeal added. Thus it would appear that the haggis was the sheep's maw or skin in which the pudding was cooked. This view is confirmed by various writers, who point out that, in the dialects of certain English countries, the word "haggis" means the entrails of an animal.

The regrettable conclusion is that the Scot has no exclusive claim to regard the haggis as his special invention.

GERMANY'S BID FOR TRADE.

Extraordinary discrepancies in the prices quoted by home and foreign manufacturers have just come to light in Glasgow. Consignments of German steel castings for boiler parts are at present being delivered in the Clyde area in considerable quantities. The price quoted by the German manufacturers is £5 per ton cheaper than our home prices, and the castings are said to be of excellent quality.

The magnesite brickmaking industry is another example. These

bricks are used for lining steel-making furnaces, and they are quoted here at the rate of £150 per hundred. Austrian traders, reopening a trade suspended during the war, are at present offering the same brick, delivered at Scottish ports, at the low price of £23 15s. per thousand.

Of course both in Germany and Austria the makers are considerably helped by the rate of exchange.

THE NINTH SCOTS' DIVISION.

The people of Scotland are justly proud of the part played by the Scottish Divisions in the war. In the latest war book, "The Fifth Army in March 1918," Mr. Shaw Sparrow pays a glowing tribute to the Ninth Division. Ludendorff, he says "could not foresee the incomparable defence of the Scottish Ninth, Gough's left flank division, which again and again was of great help to troops both north and south of it—a feat long concealed, and even now but little known. . . . Not even Wellington's favourite troops, the unbeatable Light Division, ever behaved better than the Ninth. Yet Tudor's men have received no thanks from the Third Army, and but little recognition from the British people."

But the enemy understood. Colonel John Buchan, in one of his books, tells the following story. On the road to Le Cateau a party of British officers was stopped by the Kaiser, who asked if any one present belonged to the Ninth Division. "I want to see a man of that division," he said, "for if all the divisions had fought like the Ninth I would not had any troops left to carry on the attack."

CHOOSING A TITLE.

By a recent order it is made impossible for commercial or industrial magnates who may happen to be elevated to the Peerage to retain for their titles the name that has given them distinction. Lord Invernairn, I believe, is one of the Peers whose title was affected by this order. This meets the criticism which has been freely exercised in Scotland: he was asked why he did not take his title from the great firm with which he was connected and be known as Lord Boardmore.

GOLFING BY NIGHT.

Charlie Hunter, who was golf professional at Prestwick for 56 years, has just passed away. Not many stories are told about him, but his long connexion with the great game provided him with a great store of interesting reminiscences. One of the most remarkable matches Charlie ever took part in was on the occasion of Old Tom Morris leaving for St. Andrews—he was Old Tom's successor on the West Country course. Two keen players, Dr. Knower and Major Crichton, were anxious to have a farewell game with Old Tom; but time passed without an opportunity. He was leaving on December 12, and the night of the 11th came and the match had not been played. That night Charlie

had just gone to bed when Old Tom came to his house and asked him to come to the links for a game. At first Charlie wondered if Old Tom had taken leave of his senses; but the circumstances were explained, and relishing the novelty of the affair, Charlie put on his clothes and hastened to the links. The game started at 11 p.m., and finished at 3 a.m., a good many balls being lost in the darkness. Old Tom left for St. Andrews a few hours after the game finished.

NEW SHIP FOR FAR EAST.

Scott's Shipbuilding & Engineering Company, Greenock, have launched the geared turbine steamer Kweiwang, of 2,560 tons gross and 1,600 i.h.p., which they have built for the China Navigation Company's Far Eastern service.

A RHYME OF THE TIMES.

This is how a rhymster sums up the Rugby match between France and Scotland,—

And the end of the game
Was a Frenchman lame
And another minus "bags."
And a Scottie shamed
And another blamed
Because they lost their "rags."

TRAGEDY AND HUMAN LIFE

Restoration of Old Appreciation of Values

From Our Own Correspondent

London, Jan. 27.

It is clear we are getting back to normal conditions after the war by the fact that the public has been very deeply impressed by two tragedies which have occurred this week: the loss of the submarine cruiser K5, which was sunk 120 miles southwest of the Scilly Isles on Thursday last with the loss of the entire crew of 57 officers and men and the railway disaster on the Cambrian Line near Newtown in Wales in which 17 people were killed and about 20 injured. The former is a complete mystery since the vessel submerged during manoeuvres and did not come up again. There is no question of it having been rammed or injured in any way.

Since the tragedy the relatives and friends of the dead men have come forward and suggested that this type of vessel could not be relied on in submerging; that on one occasion it took two hours to come to the surface again and then was only saved by resting on a sandy bottom. They suggest that the crew, all or some of them, entertained the opinion that if the apparatus went wrong when the vessel was on the deep seas, their outlook was hopeless. Probably we shall never clear up what happened, but it is only fair to the

Admiralty to suggest that this view of unseaworthiness was never held officially or put forward officially, and though the craft was built especially for war, there is no reason to suppose that it was not fitted equally well for ordinary work in times of peace.

It seems, however, tragic that so many men who had done excellent service in the war should meet their end in such a way and it is curious that when the tragedy occurred, the fleet was carrying out manoeuvres which would it was hoped, throw some light upon the vexed question of naval construction in which the advocates of submarines *versus* battleships, have been particularly outspoken.

THE HUMAN ELEMENT.

The railway disaster which is the worst since 237 soldiers were killed and some 200 others injured, in a troop train smash in the early days of the war, was obviously due to a blunder. The crash took place on a single line and it is clear that for some reason or another, the express to Schnewsburg for Abbeyborough then on its way to Welshpool, was not allowed to pass the small junction of Abermule before a local train which usually waited for it there, was permitted by the signalman to go forward. Obviously, some of the passengers in the slow train knew that something was wrong, since this procedure was contrary to what invariably happened, but before they could do or say anything, the express came round a corner at 30 miles an hour and ploughed through the whole of the front of the train. Yet it was not the slow train which suffered most since although a number of its passengers were killed and injured, the Paddington through coach on the express which usually dropped it at Shrewsbury to be tacked on to

another express going south, was completely telescoped and every person in it killed, they included Lord Herbert Vane Tempest, who was a director of the railway, and two Harrow boys Ralph and Denis Onslow on their way to London after the Christmas holidays. Although the disaster occurred in the morning about 11 o'clock, it was in such a desolate part of the country that the news only reached London late in the afternoon, but it appears that the relief work was very quickly taken in hand, and in the circumstances, the sufferings of the injured were minimized as much as possible. There will, of course, be an official inquiry, but both the driver and the fireman of the slow train were killed and it was only they, with the signalman, who knew the reasons why the train was allowed to go forward.

Generally speaking the British railway lines are free from accidents. So this new tragedy has caused the greater impression. We are all beginning to feel that peace time has also its great tragedies. At any rate, of neither of the two disasters can it be said that there has been recklessness. We are much more careful of human life than we were two years ago.

The news of the death of Mr. Eduardo Jose Noronha, of the firm of Messrs. Noronha and Company, Government and general printers and publishers, of 14A Des Vœux Road Central, Hongkong, will be received with genuine regret by the local Portuguese community. Mr. Noronha had been ill only for a very short period. He was taken to St. Paul's Hospital to undergo an operation for appendicitis and peritonitis. The operation was completely successful and the patient was making satisfactory recovery until a relapse set in.

PAY BY CHECK

\$1 opens a Savings Account

\$100 opens a Checking Account

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

TAELS

MEXICAN DOLLARS

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

TAELS

MEXICAN DOLLARS

STERLING

AMERICAN GOLD

FIXED DEPOSITS

TAELS

MEXICAN DOLLARS

STERLING

AMERICAN GOLD

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI NEWS

AN AMERICAN FAMILY'S ADVENTURES

Flight from Armenia to Shanghai

One of the few tales of Bolshevik rule results which ever reach the public in a concrete way is that told by an American family—a tale of prolonged hardship and suffering covering their flight from Armenia through Russia to Vladivostok from whence they recently arrived in Shanghai. They present a pitiable spectacle, scantily clothed in suits made of skins, poorly nourished, and without money or possessions of any kind. They are Americans of Russian-Doukhabar descent and consist of Dr. de Colbert, who was at one time a practising physician in the State of Tennessee, his wife and two children. The doctor gave up his practice to go to the front and, after the armistice was signed, he organized a relief expedition in Canada and sailed with a party of nurses and doctors and his family for Armenia by way of Gibraltar, Marseilles, through the Mediterranean and by camel caravan to Kars, Armenia. Here they established what was called the American Volunteer Hospital for Armenian Relief.

Their work, which is said to have been a very good one, was cut short abruptly when a shell was dropped on the hospital in August, 1920, killing 13 patients and five nurses. It was an attack of the Bolsheviks and prisoners were made of all the inhabitants of the town, who were not killed, and these were sent under armed guard to Moscow. Here the relief band met with more hardships. Dr. de Colbert's money, \$56,000, which he had saved from the hospital's funds, was taken away from him and exchanged for an equal number of roubles having practically no value. The youngest child—there were three originally—died from starvation.

After many weeks of standing in lines and waiting on officials, Dr. de Colbert was able to get some food, fuel and water tickets and the little party left for Samara in a box car. They reached Bokhara on December 1 and here the band divided. All but the de Colbert family went south expecting to come out through Afghanistan and until Dr. Colbert reached Vladivostok, he believed the first party had made the better choice. However, in that port, he was assisted by the American Consul in getting to Shanghai. The local chapter of the American Red Cross have obtained quarters for him and his family and are looking after them as well as they can, while Dr. de Colbert is now trying to get work.

MR. M. Y. Chung, director of the Shanghai Mint, has asked the Government to appoint Mr. F. M. Sah, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai, as deputy director of the Shanghai Mint.

OBITUARY

Mr. Gordon Roper

We regret to announce that the death took place on March 14, at his home at Pelham Manor, New York, of Mr. Gordon A. Roper. In 1918, when Mr. Roper was in charge of the American Trading Company here, he made many friends, and was well known as a tennis player. In the series of interport matches between Hankow and Shanghai, he ably assisted in the victories of the home team. Mr. Roper, who for eight years was in the service of the American Trading Company at Kobe, had been in bad health during the past year, but the seriousness of his illness was scarcely recognized by himself or his intimate friends. He left Kobe for the United States last spring, and his untimely death will be deeply regretted in Shanghai, where he was known as the "best liked American in the Far East."

Mrs. K. Yamasaki

The announcement of the death of Mrs. K. Yamasaki, wife of the Consul-General for Japan in Shanghai, will be received with feelings of very deep regret by all members of the community who had the pleasure of her friendship and acquaintance.

Mrs. Yamasaki a few weeks ago was nursing one of her children who was suffering from influenza, and contracted influenza herself, with such serious result that pneumonia developed and she passed away at her residence, No. 15 Seymour Road, shortly before one o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The late Mrs. Yamasaki was the eldest daughter of Viscount Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to France, and was 29 years of age. She was married to Mr. Yamasaki in 1911 in Chicago. With her husband, she was for many years in London, and arrived in Shanghai in the autumn of 1919. Accomplished, and speaking English very fluently, she quickly made many friends here and her death will leave a distinct gap in a large circle of friends.

She was the mother of four sons, three of whom were born in London, the eldest being only nine years of age. To Mr. Yamasaki and his family the deepest sympathy is extended in their sad bereavement.

A Famous Captain

A very great shipmaster was this week in Shanghai, namely Captain Kerr, R.N.R., of the Bessie Dollar. Captain Kerr was in command of the str. Clyde when she was beached at Gallipoli—the leading event in the landing made by Sir Ian Hamilton. The epic story surrounding the Clyde is too well-known to call for recapitulation today, but it will be of interest to residents, especially to those who have gone through the Great War, to learn that such a comrade is in their midst.

\$30,000 REWARD

The Thibet Road Tragedy

The following notice has been issued by the Commissioner of Police:—

\$30,000 Reward.

Name.—Ho Ying-heu.

Native of.—Szechuan.

Age.—Between 27 and 32 years.

Height.—Between 5 ft. and 5 ft. 4 in.

Occupation.—Dealer in medicine.

Dress.—Black satin jacket, greenish coloured long gown and black Chinese cap.

Remarks.—Short cropped hair, dark skin, and round face. Wears gold rimmed yellow glass spectacles.

The notice goes on to say that the name given may not be correct in view of the circumstances of the murder.

A reward of \$20,000 is offered by the relatives of the deceased for the arrest and conviction of the instigator or instigators of the murder, and a reward of \$10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer.

WEDDING

Pratt—Hunter

A pretty wedding took place at Holy Trinity Cathedral last Saturday when the Rev. Dean Symons united in marriage Capt. J. A. Pratt and Miss M. Hunter. The Cathedral was beautifully decorated.

The bride looked charming in a dress of white satin crêpe trimmed with fur. Her veil was held in place by a wreath of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of white roses and hyacinths. Her only ornament was a rope of exquisite pearls, the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Patterson, who gave away the bride, was tastefully gowned in lavender crêpe de chine and wore a black hat. The bridesmaid, Miss Mary Firth, was daintily attired in contrasting colours of orange and blue. She carried a bouquet of coloured hyacinths. The bridegroom's gift to her was a string of amber. Mr. Bowman of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. ably carried out the duties of best man.

A reception was held at 510 Avenue Foch, where many friends drank the health of Capt. and Mrs. Pratt. Shortly afterwards the happy pair left for Peking where the honeymoon is to be spent.

Pirates at Woosung

Chinese cargo boats leaving Woosung on Saturday morning are said to have been scared back into port by an unusually strong force of pirates. The first boat out was hailed by a boatload of armed men, with four other craft of the same description near by. The trader beat a hasty retreat to Woosung, warning other boats which were about to leave, and a number of them were laid up on Sunday awaiting the arrival of a marine police gunboat to escort them out.

THE DENNISTON PLAYERS

"She Walked in Her Sleep"

To a larger house than is usual for a Friday night, the Denniston Players last Friday evening presented "She Walked in her Sleep," and to say that they came up to the expectations of everyone is but to give them a small degree of the praise that is their due. Remarkable for the fact that the humour throughout is clean, and for the general briskness with which the plot moves, the play was sustained by the Denniston Players in a manner worthy of the traditions they established on their first visit, and the large audience was thoroughly charmed with the whole evening's entertainment. It would be difficult to single out one player more than another for special mention, except perhaps Miss Florence Chapman in a broad comedy part in which she had the house with her throughout the performance. Miss Warda Howard, Miss Valentine Sydney and Miss Pressy Preston were most satisfactory in their respective rôles, while Miss Shirley Huxley made a charming somnambulist. Amongst the men Mr. Reginald Wykeham as John Arnold was only a little better than Mr. W. W. Howard, who as the doctor called in to cure the somnambulist, provided most of the male humour, being ably assisted by Messrs. Leo Kennedy and W. Vaughan Morgan. Indeed the company proved themselves quite at their best in this delightful farce which is certainly well worth the seeing.

The Guild Halls of China

The Literary Department of the American Woman's Club met on Tuesday afternoon at the Royal Asiatic Hall and listened to a paper on Chinese Guild-Halls and Guilds read by Miss Winifred Muir. She explained some of the laws by which guild halls are governed and showed their comparative likeness to the rules used in the Chambers of Commerce throughout China. She gave a very thorough description of various guilds such as the Tea, the Rice, and the Bankers' guilds, explained how they are managed and described, in particular, the Foochow bankers' guild hall, which is especially fine. Pictures of this building and also of the bankers' guild in Shanghai were shown.

In regard to the sale of work of the Blind Association of London which took place at Ewo Lodge on Wednesday, March 16, we are informed that the work was begun by Mrs. R. H. R. Wade, and carried on by her for five years. Mrs. A. K. Craddock has been in charge for the last two years and during that time has sent home £529 sterling. The sale of this work on last week realized \$706. Mrs. Wade, who is in Tientsin, has again taken over the work from Mrs. Craddock.

LAUNCH AT KIANGNAN DOCK

On Wednesday afternoon, in dull wet weather a fair number of interested guests assembled at the Aersonal Dockyard to witness the launching of the str. Alice Dollar, built by the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works to the order of the Robert Dollar Co. for their Ichang-Chungking trade.

The christening ceremony was performed by Miss Alice Dollar, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Harold Dollar. The little godmother successfully smashed the bottle of wine against the bows and by pressing an electric switch released the vessel which quickly responded and glided quietly into the stream.

The Alice Dollar has been designed to carry freight and four classes of passengers.

The 1st class cabins are arranged to afford all the conveniences found in the latest ocean liners, hot and cold running water, fans, steam heaters, spring mattresses and wardrobes.

Chinese passengers are also specially considered and the accommodation provides for three classes, all of which are arranged to give the utmost comfort.

To ensure absolute safety of life, the vessel has been specially subdivided by transverse watertight bulkheads, so that she will remain afloat with any two compartments flooded.

Powerful steam propelling machinery has been provided capable of giving the vessel a speed of 15 knots in loaded condition.

The hull and machinery are built to American Bureau of Shipping special class for the service and will have the highest classification for river service.

New Version of Shanghai Loan Story

Another version of the Government agent's visit to Shanghai on a loan pilgrimage is published in the Chinese press. The latest report is that he has brought with him Revenue Stamps of the face value of \$10,000,000 and Debenture Bonds of the 6th year of the Republic to the value of \$5,000,000. One loan of \$2,000,000 has been arranged, and Mr. Tan, the representative in question, is said to be in negotiation with another foreign firm at No. 1 the Bund for a further loan of \$1,900,000.

The conditions of the loan are to be very stringent. In addition to holding the Revenue Stamps as security, the firm will require "a certain Shanghai Bank" to sign a bond agreeing to refund capital and interest from the surplus of the salt revenue, and the Salt Gabelle in Peking will issue a bond of similar effect. The loan, which will carry interest at 12½ per cent. per month, will be re-payable in one year.

FIRES

Wednesday was a busy day for the Shanghai Fire Brigade, starting from early in the morning. At 2.14 a.m., the Hongkew Division answered an alarm of fire in Elgin Road and found four or five flimsy, wooden-fronted houses well alight and the flames just getting across an alleyway in a congested district. The Division put in half-an-hour's hard work and then all the danger was past, three houses being burnt out, but the total damage being really very small.

At 4.30 a.m., it was the turn of the Eastern Division, Yangtzepoo, a fire being reported at the Oriental Cotton Mill. Again, sprinklers proved their value, for the fire, which started amongst some waste cotton, was held by these appliances and there was very little work for the firemen to do. The damage here, too, was only slight.

At 6.40 a.m., Sinza received a call from the Markham Road police box, for an outbreak in a Chinese dwelling house some distance off, on the other side of the creek. The fire had got a good hold in a place used as a storehouse for cotton and lumber, but the Sinza men, supported by a section from the Central station, soon had it in hand, preventing any great damage being done.

In the evening, the Central Division were responsible for a very smart piece of work at a fire in Chefoo Road, near Yunnan Road. They were called out at 7.17 p.m. and located a fire which had started in a workshop and kitchen. It had spread to a Chinese undertaker's storehouse and this was blazing strongly, being filled with highly combustible materials. The firemen effected a very good stop, holding the flames just as they were getting to the main building.

At 8.15 p.m., the watch-towers got excited over a big glare out Yangtzepoo way, but said that the fire seemed to be more Woosung's concern than the Settlement's. This proved to be correct, for, when the Eastern Division, Yangtzepoo, went out, they found that the fire was in a village a long way down towards Woosung. It continued to burn brilliantly for a long while, but it was too far off to warrant the Brigade going down.

AFTER congratulating themselves upon the cheapness of rice, Chinese were last Friday surprised to learn that the price had gone up once more by about 20 to 30 cents a picul.

Mr. Norman S. Allman, who has been U.S. Vice-Consul-in-Charge at Tsingtao, has arrived in Shanghai to replace Mr. J. E. Jacobs, as Junior Assessor of the Mixed Court. Mr. Jacobs has taken Mr. R. P. Tenney's post as Senior Assessor, since the latter has departed from Shanghai.

CORRESPONDENCE

GORDON A. ROPER.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The death of G. A. Roper will come as a genuine shock not only to the American community of Shanghai but to a large number of British friends who knew and loved him both as gentleman and sportsman. On the tennis court or the golf links he was a most generous opponent, an unassuming winner and a great-hearted loser. It may not be generally known that Roper was highly thought of in the New York tennis world before coming out East. Owing to indifferent health he seldom showed his best form in Shanghai. At golf, he won the Kobe Club Championship a few years back, with a phenomenal score made in a fog when it was impossible to see more than a few yards ahead.

We shall seldom meet the equal of Gordon Roper as a gentleman and a sportsman and it occurs to me that his many friends might be glad to perpetuate his memory in Shanghai. I suggest the purchase of a trophy to be known as "The Roper Cup" subscribed for by his friends, and to be competed for annually at tennis between Americans and British in Shanghai. Conditions can be arranged later.

If this scheme meets with the sympathy of poor Roper's friends I shall be glad to act as treasurer and to receive any subscription at the address noted below. Subscriptions to be limited to \$10.

Such a contest should tend to consolidate the friendship of American and British sportsmen in Shanghai, and it would gladden Roper's heart to know that his Shanghai friends wished to keep his memory green by the encouragement of friendly rivalry at tennis, the game he loved so well.

I am, etc.,

E. I. M. BARRETT.

Shanghai, March 21.

** Subscriptions in answer to the above should be addressed to Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Central Police Station.

OUR CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Every student of military affairs must thank you for your leading article in to-day's issue, headed "A Gamble with the Army."

To many of us the disbandment of the 5th Lancers, 19th Hussars, 20th Hussars and 21st Lancers, is inconceivable in view of the heavy policing work with which the War Office is now confronted. We are told their disbandment will mean a saving to the country of £400,000, which in itself is a very small figure compared to the great loss which the Army, and especially the cavalry arm will suffer. There are only 28 cavalry regiments of the line (ex-

clusive of the Household Brigade), amounting in all to approximately 20,000 men, and of this small figure 2,500 men are going to be cleared out to satisfy the consciences of those Members of Parliament who are sworn to reduce expenditure at all costs.

A reduction in military expenditure compatible with the safety of the Empire is welcomed by all, but to do it at the expense of these four regiments is nothing less than dangerous. It takes nearly seven years to turn out an efficient cavalryman, and these regiments possess highly trained officers and men, with from five to 20 years' service. Should they be taken away and their services be dispensed with, some arm must take their place. The tank is the only arm possible, but it is hard to believe that it can substitute cavalry in countries like Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Anatolia and India. Tanks were used in certain phases of the Palestine campaign, but I do not think Colonel Fuller—the greatest authority on tank warfare—could claim they were successful in that theatre of war.

Surely the tank is too young a branch of the service to take the place of tried and experienced troops, who have been tested and not found wanting, in the most difficult country imaginable, where tanks could not go.

Large numbers of cavalry have been sent to Ireland. Egypt and Palestine need cavalry. Asia Minor is in a state which needs constant watching and actually one of the regiments to be disbanded—the 20th Hussars—has been doing useful work there for some time. Cavalry is absolutely essential to the life of Mesopotamia, and the needs of India as regards cavalry are well known to all. For all this work we have 28 regiments which number is hardly sufficient for our requirements.

One wonders what will become of all the good officers and men of these regiments. Will they be re-drafted to other regiments or struck off the strength of the Army?

For my part I can only hope the Government will reconsider their decision, and allow them still to appear in the Army List.

I am, etc.,

CAVALRY.

Shanghai, March 22.

MR. DARWENT'S SERMON.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The following is a quotation from a sermon preached by the Rev. C. E. Darwent and published in the "North-China Daily News" of last Monday: "If He (Christ) had wrapped his ideas up in Latinized language as some philosophers do, we might have said it was fine, the Jews might have done that and made Him a professor up at Jerusalem instead of crucifying Him."

Thank God, we have already passed the age when Jews were held responsible for a crime com-

mitted by a Roman governor 2,000 years ago. But, one may ask, what purpose does a Christian preacher serve by introducing a passage like this into a sermon which purports to explain that the Great War was the result of a lack, or absence, of the true Christian spirit among men, and that the peace, love, and goodwill which Christ brought into the world are destroyed every day by the spite, envy and ill-will of the men themselves.

Mr. Darwent traversed nearly the whole length of history, starting with the Jews of Jerusalem and ending with the biography of Carnegie, in order to illustrate his thesis that men expect thistles to grow figs. He would have done well, if to the material he accumulated to prove that, he added his own sermon.

I am, etc.,

W. HIRSCH.

Shanghai, March 22.

DARWIN'S LAST WORDS.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the "North-China Herald" of March 5 is printed an article under the heading "Darwin's Last Words," which a reader has kindly sent from "Signs of the Times." In it Darwin is made to describe his "queries, suggestions," as those of "a young man with unformed ideas," and to say that, to his astonishment, the ideas took like wildfire and people made a religion of them.

Darwin was born in February, 1809, and the "Origin of Species" was published in November, 1859. As this was the book which brought the theory of evolution into general prominence and gave Darwin his great influence in the scientific world, it must be the ideas expressed in it that are here referred to. It is quite possible for a man of 50 to have unformed ideas, but to excuse them on the ground of youth is a little extravagant. Whether Darwin's ideas were really unformed or not is a question for his readers to decide; but we have it on his own authority that he had taken trouble enough to form them, having steadily pursued them from 1844, when he enlarged his short notes into a sketch of the conclusions which then seemed to him probable, till 1859, when the "Origin of Species" was published.

In 1879 Darwin described himself as an agnostic. Perhaps at the age of 70 he was still "a young man with unformed ideas."

I am, etc.,

S.

Shanghai, March 16.

Mr. A. H. Gillingham, of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, has been transferred from Kiukiang to Chefoo, where he will be in charge. While well-known in Shanghai, his name is familiar in still wider circles, as he is a brother of the famous cricketer, the Rev. G. H. Gillingham.

COMPANY MEETINGS

SHANGHAI HORSE
BAZAAR

Annual Meeting

The eighteenth annual general meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd. was held on the 18th instant at the offices of the company, Dr. N. Macleod presiding.

In the course of his speech the Chairman said:—

The profit and loss account for 1920 shows an increase over that of 1919 in directors' and auditors' fees of Tls. 1,125.00 and Tls. 250.00 respectively, adopted by the shareholders at last annual meeting and the July extraordinary one. Interest on Bank overdraft also was above that of 1919 by Tls. 4,217.45.

The items in the balance sheet calling for notice are:—A Bank overdraft on ordinary account of Tls. 234,870.58 and a separate loan entry of Tls. 36,320.00, a total of Tls. 271,190.58, more than the 1919 overdraft by Tls. 150,011.85, is accounted for by the general stock figure on the other side of the balance sheet, viz. Tls. 420,179.92, which is Tls. 213,864.05 higher than the corresponding general stock value of 1919. This stock excess is represented by new materials and cars at invoice cost plus duty.

Our assets in land at book value are as in 1919, but Tls. 3,636.46 were spent on new buildings increasing motor accommodation, and Tls. 3,682.78 on furniture required in our enlarged godown for motor spares, and Tls. 5,192.77 on new garage machinery, chiefly tyre repair plant. Of the Tls. 94,109.83 under the heading of sundry debtors, Tls. 8,579.40 are due to us from connexions abroad, and of the balance Tls. 50,071.63 have been collected up to date.

The credit balance of profits for 1920, including Tls. 10,255.40, carried forward from 1919, amounts to Tls. 93,479.30, a sum Tls. 12,909.16 over that of 1919, and so constituting a record.

Notwithstanding, we directors regret, as stated in the report, our inability to recommend the present payment of a dividend.

When you shall have heard what has to be said in support of the resolution concerned with our Bank overdraft, you will, we trust, think we do wisely in delaying the payment of a dividend.

The formal resolutions were then carried.

In proposing:—"That the directors be authorized to borrow on behalf of the Company any sum or sums of money not exceeding in all Tls. 400,000.00 and to issue any mortgages or debentures to secure the repayment of such amount," the Chairman said:—"To realize the need for the resolution to be shortly voted on, you must remember in the first place that the business of the Company has greatly changed: we formerly dealt in

ponies exclusively and we now deal in motors—not exclusively but to a greater extent, the pony business having decreased greatly. In the second place, you must remember that this has been done without an increase of capital and without borrowing from the public by an issue of debentures. I will give you some figures taken from the last fifteen annual reports and accounts; all have been audited, of course, and no earlier ones are available.

When the Company was constituted in 1903 its business was that of a Horse Bazaar, and it was so still when the 1906 balance sheet showed stock valued at Tls. 107,496 and an overdraft with the Bank of Tls. 85,858.

By that year (1906), any working capital that may have existed, must have been utilized for an overdraft was an item in each year's balance sheet thereafter; it rose gradually till in 1911 it was Tls. 147,298 when the Company's stock was valued at Tls. 156,786; and it fell in 1916 to Tls. 37,070 when the stock was Tls. 122,583, rising again in 1917 to Tls. 74,045 and Tls. 138,862 respectively.

After 1917, motor cars formed part of our stock and the figures at the end of 1920 were as follows:—

Overdraft.	Stock.
Tls. 271,190.58	Tls. 420,179.92

A Motor Car Department was inaugurated under the supervision of a foreigner in 1908 for the purpose of dealing with repairs to chassis alone. In that year the Company imported its first motor car for a customer, but not till 1917 were any cars ordered to be kept in stock for sale, and of these none were delivered until 1918.

Until 1908 the Carriage Factory built horse-drawn vehicles only; in that year we turned out our first motor body. To-day more men are employed on motor work than were engaged formerly on carriages, which are seldom ordered now.

Since we began in 1918 to keep motor cars in stock, the sale of them has consistently increased; comparing one half year with another, there has been no falling off and there has been an increase in every half year but one. The last six months' sales of cars in 1920 were the best, and December the best of these months. Moreover, these results have been attained notwithstanding long delays in the delivery of cars ordered, delays so serious that we have been very frequently unable to meet our customers' demands.

Deliveries quickened from mid-summer 1920, and in November last there was no prospect of shortage in stocks; accordingly we cancelled all orders for cars and accessories where it was possible to do so; and no further orders have been issued since: Our stock of cars is now actually greater than was anticipated.

On the other hand, sales of cars practically ceased in January, but have since recovered somewhat, though the prospect of the first quarter of this year's sales even equalling those of last one is remote. Home prices fell in the

latter half of 1920 and fortunately we were able to arrange that we should have the benefit of this reduction in price in respect of cars in stock here three months after the date of the reduction decided upon. Fortunately also, a large part of our stock has been paid for at a higher rate of exchange than now prevails.

I have only to remind you that as this motor business has been developed and run without any increase of capital or any public issue of debentures, an overdraft with our bankers was and still is a necessity.

The Company's Articles of Association limit the borrowing power of your Directors to the amount of the paid up capital, viz. Tls. 270,000. When advances beyond that amount became necessary recently, arrangements were made with the Bank by the Directors giving their personal guarantee.

By adoption of the resolution I now propose, the Directors will be able to act as required, if, when and how they think best.

Mr. Fearon seconded.

Mr. A. W. Burkill—I presume the debentures are issued to the Bank alone, not to the public. Or is that covered by "if, when and how"?

The Chairman—The resolution says "issue any mortgages or debentures to secure the repayment of such amounts," and the "if, when and how" refers to the decision of the directors.

Mr. Burkill—The directors have no complete scheme to put before the meeting? They just ask for authority?

The Chairman—Authority to borrow up to \$400,000.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried without dissent.

EWO COTTON S. & W.
CO., LD.

Extraordinary General Meeting

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above-named Company was held at the offices of the general managers (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.), 3A Peking Road, on Monday morning Mr. A. Brooke Smith presided, and was supported by Messrs. E. E. Clarke, C. G. S. Mackie and Zee Kuan-yung (Directors), C. W. Beswick (Secretary), E. L. Hartopp (Legal Advisor) and F. N. Matthews (Auditor).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—I hope the circular giving full details of the proposed scheme of amalgamation of this Company with the Kung Yik and Yangtszepoo Companies, issued to shareholders on the 1st of this month was sufficiently clear to enable the proposals to be completely understood.

The General Managers and your Consulting Committee feel sure that the obvious advantages to the three concerns of this amalgama-

tion must appeal to all shareholders, and I trust it will have your unanimous support.

FUTURE COMPETITION.

The cotton industry in China during the past few years has enjoyed such exceptional prosperity that many new mills have been projected, and we must be prepared for very keen competition in the near future, to meet which we cannot, to my mind, adopt a sounder course than consolidate our interests with those of the Kung Yik and Yangtsepoo Mills.

You are of course aware that, in addition to building up strong financial positions for the Companies managed by my firm, a progressive policy has been followed and weaving and other processes incidental to cotton manufacturing embarked upon. Instead of the three concerns being in friendly rivalry amalgamation will mean concentration upon certain specialities at each mill, thus ensuring better quality and greater production at more economical cost of production, which I can assure you will be of paramount importance when margins of profit are very bare.

The advantages from the point of view of purchasing and selling, and also of staff arrangements etc., are so apparent as not to need enlarging upon.

Great care has been taken in the merging of interests not to permit the shareholders in any one of the three Companies to gain at the expense of the others, and I have no hesitation in stating that the proposition now before you cannot hurt the earning capacity of the money invested in the Ewo Mill and for which you are to receive shares in the new company.

On the other hand, the new company commences with a moderate capital compared with its resources; it will also enjoy the enormous benefit of having donated to it all the Reserves of the three old Companies, as well as their profits from January 1, last to the date of the incorporation of the new company.

The amalgamation will meet the wishes of a large number of shareholders, who recently petitioned that the shares of your Company should be split up into shares of less value than Tls. 50.

Preference shareholders will doubtless appreciate the treatment that is to be accorded to them, especially as the security of their investment will be greatly enhanced by the amalgamation.

The draft of the proposed agreement of sale of this Company to the new company, and the draft of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the new company are on the table and open to the inspection of shareholders.

DETAILS OF MANAGEMENT.

My firm will hold the general managership of the new company by agreement (a draft of which is on the table for inspection of shareholders) on similar terms to the existing Yangtsepoo Mill agreement. Their commission will, however, be 10 per cent. on the net profit after deduction of deprecia-

tion not exceeding 7½ per cent. of the book values of buildings and machinery, in place of 10 per cent. on the nett profit in the case of the old Companies. This means a reduction in the general managers' commission, but it is proposed to make that good by increasing the office allowance to Tls. 72,000 per annum, payable monthly, which is approximately the present outlay in providing the necessary office and management staff for the three mills. The office allowance is to be the subject of reconsideration at the end of three years at the option of the general managers.

We propose that the Consulting Committee of the new company shall consist of not more than nine members—five to form a quorum—the remuneration to be Tls. 10,000 per annum, of which Tls. 2,000 will be paid to the Chairman, and the remaining Tls. 8,000 divided in proportion to attendances at meetings. The first Consulting Committee will consist of Messrs. A. Brooke Smith, E. E. Clark, C. G. S. Mackie, F. Ayscough, R. M. Dalgleish, Pan Ching-poo, Zee Quanyuan, Chai Lai-fong and Wu Ling-shu.

Before concluding my remarks, I desire to place on record my sincere appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Matthews to the General Managers and Consulting Committee during their deliberations as to the method of amalgamation of the three Companies.

The resolutions which I shall shortly have the pleasure of proposing will not become operative, if passed, until confirmed by you and similar resolutions are passed and confirmed by the shareholders of the Kung Yik and Yangtsepoo Companies.

If shareholders desire explanations with regard to any points in the circular and resolutions I shall be pleased to enlighten them with the assistance of Messrs. Hartopp and Matthews.

RESOLUTIONS CARRIED.

There were no questions, and the following resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

1.—That it is expedient to effect an Amalgamation of this Company with the Yangtsepoo Cotton Mill, Limited, and with the Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Frederick Newman Matthews, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and Eric Munro Ross, Chartered Accountant both of 3D, Peking Road, Shanghai, be and they are hereby appointed joint and several liquidators for the purpose of such winding up and that each of them, the said Frederick Newman Matthews and Eric Munro Ross, acting singly and without the other of them be and he is hereby authorized to exercise every power given to a liquidator in a voluntary winding up.—Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. E. E. Clark.

2.—That the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to consent to the registration of a New Company to be named "Ewo Cotton Mills, Limited," with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which have been already prepared with the privity and approval of the Consulting Committee of this Company.—Proposed by the Chairman and second by Mr. C. G. S. Mackie.

3.—That the draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its liquidators of the one part and Ewo Cotton Mills, Limited, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorized pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 of Hongkong to enter into an Agreement with such New Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they think expedient.—Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. John Prentice.

The Chairman—That concludes the business of this meeting and I thank you for your attendance. If these resolutions are confirmed at the extraordinary general meeting to be held on April 5, the Liquidator is prepared to facilitate matters for shareholders by re-opening the transfer books of the Old Company for three days—from April 6 to 8 inclusive.

The Kung Yik and Yangtsepoo Cotton Mills

After the meeting of the Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., extraordinary general meetings were held of the shareholders of the Kung Yik and Yangtsepoo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Companies, at which the chairmen made similar speeches and similar resolutions were proposed:

Mr. A. Brooke Smith occupied the chair at the meeting of the Kung Yik Co., and was supported by Messrs. C. G. S. Mackie, F. Ayscough, Chai Lai-fong, Pan Ching-poo (Directors), Mr. F. N. Matthews (Auditor), Mr. E. L. Hartopp (Legal Adviser) and Mr. C. W. Beswick (Secretary). In the course of his speech, the Chairman said that for the money invested in the Kung Yik Mill, shareholders would receive shares in the new company, and a return in cash of Tls. 1.20 per share.

The following resolutions were then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously:—

That it is expedient to effect an Amalgamation of this company with the Yangtsepoo Cotton Mill, Ltd., and with the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and that with a view thereto this company be wound up voluntarily and that Frederick Newman Matthews, F.I.C.A., and Eric Munro Ross, chartered accountant, both of No. 3D, Peking Road, Shanghai, be and they are hereby appointed joint and several liquidators for the purpose of such winding up and that each of them the said Frederick Newman Matthews and Eric Munro Ross acting singly and without the other of them be and he is hereby authorized to exercise every power given to a liquidator in a voluntary winding up.

2.—That the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to consent to the registration of a new company to be named "Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd.," with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which have been already prepared with the privity and approval of the Consulting Committee of this Company.—Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. F. Ayscough.

3.—That the draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting and expressed to be made between this company and its liquidators of the one part and Ewo Cotton Mills, Limited of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and

that the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorized pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 of Hongkong to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they think expedient.—Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. F. J. Burrett.

Mr. A. Brooke-Smith presided at the meeting of the Yangtsepoo Cotton Mill, Ltd. Among those present were Messrs. C. G. S. Mackie, Woo Ling-chu, Pan Ching-poo (directors) and Mr. C. W. Beswick. Shareholders, the Chairman, said, would receive shares in the new company, and a return in cash of 44 candareens per share.

The following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

1.—That it is expedient to effect an Amalgamation of this Company with the Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited and with the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Frederick Newman Matthews, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and Eric Munro Ross, Chartered Accountant both of 3D Peking Road, Shanghai, be and they are hereby appointed liquidators for the purpose of such winding up and that each of them the said Frederick Newman Matthews and Eric Munro Ross acting singly and without the other of them be and he is hereby authorized to exercise every power given to a liquidator in a voluntary winding up.—Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. C.G.S. Mackie.

2.—That the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to consent to the registration of a New Company to be named "Ewo Cotton Mills Limited" with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which have been already prepared with the privity and approval of the Consulting Committee of this Company.—Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Dalgleish.

3. That the draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its liquidators of the one part and the Ewo Cotton Mills Limited of the other part be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorized pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 of Hongkong to enter into an Agreement with such New Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they think expedient.—Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill.

At the conclusion of each meeting it was stated that if the foregoing resolutions were confirmed at the extraordinary general meetings to be held on April 5, the liquidator was prepared to facilitate matters for shareholders by re-opening the transfer books of the Old Companies for three days—from April 6 to 8 inclusive.

According to "Shanghai Life," the Vladivostok Government has sent Rls. 12,000 to the Shanghai agents of the Russian Volunteer Fleet for the payment of wages to men employed on steamers of the fleet now detained here.—Gold or paper?

ANGLO-DUTCH (JAVA) PLANTATIONS, LD.

Annual General Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd., was held on Tuesday at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. R. N. Truman & Co., No. 163 Szechuen Road, Mr. R. N. Truman presiding.

In the course of his speech the Chairman said:—

I had the pleasure of visiting the estate last December and am pleased to be able to inform you that, generally speaking, the estates are in excellent condition. In part of Goenoengsarie Division spike lallang is still in evidence, this should be all out before the end of the year. Of the 300 acres planted up in 1916 and 1917, some of the rubber in the old ficus gardens has not come on well, the soil being very poor and it has been decided to plant this area with bamboo and firewood trees, which will come in very useful for estate purposes. Disease has been less evident than usual but we are still troubled with black thread canker and brown bast. Hansen's treatment for the latter is being tried, viz., resting the trees attacked, light scraping and then applying warm tar. Labour during 1920 was scarce and wages had to be increased considerably, now that many estates have ceased tapping, and others are restricting their output, the labour position should become easier. The health on the whole has been satisfactory. The output of dry rubber for the year was 919,343 lb., or a yield of 332½ lb. per acre compared with 306 lb. in 1919. The weather was most unfavourable for all estate work, and the rainfall exceptionally heavy. The F.O.B. cost for the year was 45.89 guilder-cents compared with 44.76 for the previous year. The higher cost is due to increases in the pay of the European staff and native labour, higher cost of all material and to the heavy outlay of F.17,877.21 on the making and upkeep of the estate and main road. The latter will probably be taken over by the Government and kept up by them. cost of production. The profit and loss account after paying income tax and making the usual transfers to the English company for various services rendered shows a profit of F.148,969.30 to which must be added the amount of F.143,636.48 from last year making F.292,605.78 which the directors have dealt with as follows:—

To payment of a dividend to the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	100,000.00
Write off buildings	33,940.65
Write off machinery	64,415.62
Write off tools and implements	7,000.00
Write off furniture	100.21
Write off rubber tools	13,170.13
Leaving to be carried forward	73,979.17
	F. 292,605.78

The profit and loss account in the English company's account shows a profit for the year of	Tls. 33,425.30
to which must be added the balance from 1919	112,233.28
less dividend for year 1919, Tls. 105,000 appropriations	5,695.88
	110,695.88
	Tls. 34,962.70

which balance the directors recommend should be dealt with as follows:—

To payment of bonus to the estate manager	Tls. 2,758.62
To be carried forward to next year	32,204.03
	Tls. 34,962.70

You will note that this profit is after the payment of a dividend by the Dutch company of F.100,000 for 1920, and the usual credits for commission, agency fees, etc. The debit side includes an item of Tls. 33,576.91 for exchange differences between London, Singapore, Java, and Shanghai accounts. With regard to this year's working, it has been decided to follow the Rubber Growers' Association's request for 25 per cent. restriction in output so that instead of harvesting 1,000,000 lb. of rubber we shall only harvest 750,000 lb. While on the estate I went into the estimate for 1921 with the visiting agent and acting manager and only the absolutely necessary expenditure has been sanctioned, even with this drastic cutting down the estimated cost of production exceeds the present sale price, but I do not anticipate any serious loss if the estimates are worked to and the price of 45 guilder cents per lb. is obtainable.

There were no questions, and the formal resolutions were carried.

NEW ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING WORKS, LD.

Extraordinary Meeting

An extraordinary general meeting of the above company was held on Wednesday, at the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, Mr. A. W. Burkill presiding.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the following resolutions, passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders on March 8, were confirmed unanimously as extraordinary resolutions:—

(1) That the capital of the company be increased to Tls. 5,000,000:—

(a) by the creation of 500,000 preference shares of Tls. 5 each.

(b) by the creation of 350,000 further ordinary shares of Tls. 5 each.

(2) There shall be allotted to shareholders out of the reserve

fund of the company as it stands on the twenty-third day of March, 1921, Tls. 10 in the form of two fully paid preference shares (of Tls. 5 each) for every share held by them and such preference shares shall entitle the holders thereof to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend of 8 per cent. on the capital for the time being paid up on such shares and shall rank in a winding-up both as regards capital and dividend in priority to other shares (but shall not confer any further right to participate in profits or surplus assets nor shall they confer any right of voting at any general meeting of the company nor qualify any person to be a director of the company).

(3) 60,000 of the said 350,000 ordinary shares shall be issued and offered in the first instance at a premium of Tls. 5 per share to the members of the company in the proportion as nearly as may be of two of such new ordinary shares for every five ordinary shares held by them on the twenty-third day of March, 1921, ranking for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the existing shares of the company and upon the footing that the full amount of each share taken up plus the premium (making together Tls. 10 per share) shall be paid to the company on the acceptance of the offer and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined and that the directors be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the company.

(4) That the Articles of Association of the company be altered in manner following, that is to say, that the following Article shall be inserted after Article 125 namely:—

"125a. Any general meeting declaring a dividend may direct payment of such dividend wholly or in the part by the distribution of specific assets and in particular of paid-up shares, debentures or debenture stock of the company or of any other company in any one or more such ways. Where requisite a proper contract shall be filed in accordance with §90 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 and the directors may appoint any person to sign such contract on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend and such appointment shall be effective."

Mr. C. D. Dixon, on transfer to Chungking, has handed over the hon. treasurership of the Shantung Road Hospital to Mr. Ellis Pugh, of Messrs. Reiss & Co., and the secretarieship and treasurership of the China Association, Shanghai Branch, to Mr. N. H. Langley-Smith, of Messrs. Hanson, McNeill, Jones & Wright. In future, therefore, correspondence should be so addressed.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

MISSION TO SEAMEN

The Work During the Year

The Rt. Rev. H. J. Molony, Bishop in Mid-China, presided on Monday at the annual general meeting of the Shanghai Seamen's Church and Mission Society, held at the Church House.

Among those present were Dean Symons, Mrs. Symons and Miss Symons, Dr. R. S. Ivy, Mr. E. Page, and Capt. R. Pote-Hunt.

In moving the adoption of the general committee's report, his Lordship said it showed a very satisfactory year's work. Subscriptions from some of the leading firms and individuals amounted to Tls. 1,571, and the Mission had invested Tls. 3,300 in Municipal Council debentures. The Mission was still understaffed, but it was to be hoped that there were possibilities of further assistance in this direction to enable it to do much more good work.

In England, the chairman continued, he had met Mr. Reginald Taylor, who for many years was organist at St. Andrew's. Mr. Taylor was now studying theology at the London College of Divinity, and would shortly be ordained.

Dean Symons, in seconding the motion, paid a high tribute to the efficient manner in which Mr. J. H. Inwood superintended the Hanbury Institute. It was entirely due to his energy and ability that the institution had done so much for many bluejackets as well as for the men of the mercantile marine.

The Rev. C. E. Spencer, Port Chaplain, speaking on welfare work and entertaining among seamen and bluejackets, said that of late families had shown more friendliness towards seafaring men. Some people imagined that very little was done for the men of the merchant marine. If it were possible they would like to do a great deal more for them, but he pointed out that most of the sailors who came into the port scarcely got an opportunity to spend much time ashore, as most vessels lay a long way down the river. It was generally believed that seamen were the cause of a lot of trouble in Shanghai. "I am certain they do not come ashore solely for the purpose of misbehaving themselves," declared Mr. Spencer. Most seafaring men, he said, landed in a strange town, and did not know where to find bars of ill-repute.

The Chaplain's report states that during the past year 817 British naval men, soldiers, civilians and merchant sailors of all nationalities were lodged in the Hanbury Institute. Throughout the year weekly dances or social evenings have been held, and greatly appreciated by naval and merchant men.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Dean Symons.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING

Answer to Critics and an Invitation: Chinese Gardeners' Ingenious Fraud

His Honour Judge Skinner Turner presided at the annual meeting of the Shanghai Horticultural Society held on Monday afternoon in the Cathedral Schoolroom, and attended by some 15 members.

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, the Chairman said that last year complaints were made as to the lack of interest in the society, and these complaints were followed up by correspondence in the press. So small was the attendance last year that it was impossible to get a full committee as provided by the rules. Those who were elected added a few to their number, and the faithful few determined to carry on and hold the autumn show as usual, and he thought it was a very successful show. On behalf of the committee, he could say that they welcomed criticism. If the Society was behind the times, the committee would be glad to know what could be done to bring it more up-to-date, but they wanted criticism of a constructive as well as destructive character.

"DAPHNE WHERE ART THOU?"

One correspondent wrote to the paper in somewhat bitter terms a letter signed "Daphne." "Daphne where art thou?" was a question they had been asking ever since. So far "Daphne" had never come forward, but the committee would be very glad to welcome her—or him. After the autumn show, the committee appointed a small sub-committee to consider what might be done towards meeting present day needs of Shanghai in horticultural matters, and a recommendation was passed which was designed to encourage the growing of flowers and vegetables in small gardens; another, that an endeavour should be made to improve the educational value of the spring and autumn shows. These recommendations had been circulated to members, and they had the support of Mr. Macgregor, without whom he supposed the show could hardly go on, and who was of opinion that they were perfectly feasible. One recommendation was the somewhat drastic one of cutting down the chrysanthemum classes at the autumn show from 97 to 50. Another thing which had struck the committee was the difficulty which had existed of learning at one show what was going to happen at the next. Information as to the schedule of prizes for the autumn show was not available in many cases until practically the morning of the show, a hopeless position for anyone who wanted to grow anything for exhibition. It was the same with the spring show. It had therefore been decided to

issue the schedules for both the spring and autumn shows at the beginning of the year, including also the schedule for the spring show of 1922. A commencement in this was made at the autumn show.

A NEW SCHEME OF MANAGEMENT.

The Chairman went on to speak of the need of obtaining the active support of members, and explained the steps taken to ensure a good attendance at that meeting, each member being twice notified. He should have liked to have seen a larger attendance, but he was not disappointed with the number present. Continuing, the chairman referred to the unsatisfactory arrangements with regard to the committee meetings under the present constitution, and said he intended to propose that in future the committee be composed of the President, hon. secretary and hon. treasurer, and four members, instead of 12 members as at present. This would ensure the attendance of at least one member of the general committee to form a quorum. In order that they might not lose the valuable services of a number of old members of the society, he would propose the election of several vice-presidents, whose assistance in the management of the society would be most welcome, as he was sure it would be willingly given. The society's accounts were in a very satisfactory position, there being a balance in hand of \$839. It was also satisfactory to note that one of the missing cups belonging to the society had been found, and was at present in his possession.

AFFILIATION WITH HOME SOCIETIES.

In seconding the adoption of the resolution, Mr. J. C. Bosustow (the hon. treasurer) said they began the year with a membership of 189. Eight members joined during the year and they lost 21 by resignations and the unfortunate deaths of two members, so that at the close of the year the membership was 176. Since then, probably owing to its having become known that encouragement would be given to small gardens, 16 members had joined. This was very encouraging, in view of their ambitious programme for the coming year. An effort was being made to affiliate the society with societies at home—the Dahlia society, the Rose society, and possibly the Chrysanthemum society, and this would enable them to obtain medals and certificates for competition here.

The report and accounts were adopted, and the thanks of the meeting cordially given to Mr. Bosustow and to Mr. Wilkinson, the hon. auditor.

The Chairman's proposal, that the committee consist of four members, together with the President, hon. secretary and hon. treasurer, was unanimously carried, and the following appointments were made: President: His Honour Judge Skinner Turner; Hon. Secretary, Mr. L. G. Westcott; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J.

C. Bosustow; Committee: Mrs. H. Y. Irwine, Major Payne, D.S.O., and Messrs. G. C. Wingrove and C. S. Speyer; Vice-presidents: Mrs. W. V. Drummond, Mrs. C. W. Wrightson, Dr. E. L. Marsh, and Messrs. Brodie A. Clarke, F. Ayscough, P. Peebles, J. Ambrose, R. C. Turner, L. Grenard, Percy Fowler, and Way Yu-ding.

THE GARDENER'S CUMSHA.

Mr. Ayscough, speaking with reference to the recommendations of the sub-committee, expressed the opinion that it was inadvisable to hold the show in the Town Hall, where it was impossible to display exhibits with proper effect. In order that the practice of putting wrong names on exhibits might be stopped, he suggested that numbers should be issued and receipts given.

The Chairman pointed out that the lighting in the matshed was found to be insufficient, as Mr. Ayscough had himself complained. He thanked Mr. Ayscough for his valuable suggestion for dealing with the practice whereby gardeners exhibited in their masters' names flowers obtained from the gardens of other people. In one case where prize money had been won in this way the money was returned immediately the discovery was made. It was the practice, he understood, to give prize money to the gardener, and he was not at all sure that it was a good practice in the long run, since in consequence there had arisen this evil, which would have to be stopped.

The meeting closed with votes of thanks to the Dean and Mr. Graham Barrow for kindly granting the use of the room for the meeting, and to the Chairman for presiding.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Year's Work Reviewed— Trade Marks, Piece Goods, Education and Medicine

The sixth annual general meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce was held at the Palace Hotel on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. A. W. Burkill presiding over a large attendance of members. The chairman was supported by Messrs. E. F. Mackay (vice-chairman), H. E. Arnhold, H. H. Girardet, H. W. Lester, C. G. S. Mackie, C. J. Scott, G. W. Sheppard, G. H. Stitt, W. S. Jackson, C. G. Humphrys, the Secretary (Mr. E. M. Gull) and the Assistant Secretary (Mr. P. Campbell).

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, the chairman said:—

Before I propose the adoption of the report and accounts I will very briefly touch on some of the principal features of the work we have done.

SOME BIG ACHIEVEMENTS.

You get from the Chamber's Log, published in the "Journal," an

account of each month's activities. There are, however, one or two points upon which I would like to dwell. First, as regards Trade Marks, in which it may be said that we are all of us equally interested.

I am glad to be able to say that our joint work with the China Association in this matter is now bearing fruit and has reached a stage at which we can confidently look forward to the institution of adequate and satisfactory regulations.

Another matter in which we are all of us interested is currency reform. Here we have achieved this much, that the Chinese Government now recognizes the necessity for a mint which shall turn out a reliable dollar. It has not yet agreed to the terms upon which the foreign banks are prepared to co-operate in the working of this mint, but there is no reason to think that it will not ultimately do so. To have brought the Chinese Government to the point which it has now reached can, I think, certainly be classed as an achievement.

We may recall with satisfaction an important Customs reform which we had a share in bringing to pass. I refer to the institution of the present Appraising Department, which has done much to diminish the congestion that for so many years existed at the old Import and Duty Memo Desks. It was in October, 1919, that the Chamber, following in the footsteps of others, took this matter up and the announcement of the new Appraising Department was made on May 22, 1920.

In the same line of country I may mention action taken by the Chamber in regard to transit passes. The Chinese Government proposed some months ago to limit the validity of transit passes to one year. The Chamber argued that such a limitation might well render transit passes valueless. The British Legation supported the Chamber's views and the proposed limitation has not been put into force. Before leaving this side of our work, I would like to express appreciation of the readiness of the Customs authorities to meet merchants half way wherever possible.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

A result of the year's work which is less tangible in character but certainly not less important, is the excellent relations which exist between our Chamber and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. We have been brought into close contact with them through the troubles in the piece goods trade, and, while the attitude of some individual Chinese business men is to be deplored, that of the Chinese Chamber and of the Piece Goods Guild has been admirable. With both bodies, sometimes acting independently, sometimes together, we have had a very great deal to do, and, in view of the fact that we are likely to have a good deal more to do with both of them in the immediate future, I think that the good relations established during the past year form a most important part of the year's record.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES.

Turning to what I may call our departmental work, there is no question that the Piece Goods Sub-Committee has been the most active and energetic of the Chamber's departments. From the time of the big meeting of piece goods members, held last summer, up to the present moment, the Piece Goods Sub-Committee has been constantly occupied. Their plans and suggestions are, I understand, to be given to all of you interested in the trade at an early date.

You will be glad to hear that the Piece Goods Sub-Committee has been strengthened by the infusion of three representatives of the woollen trade.

That will be Mr. Beytagh's duty, and it is not for me to encroach upon it. It is, however, my very pleasant duty to congratulate Mr. Beytagh and the Piece Goods Sub-Committee upon the energy which they have displayed and to wish him and them a cordial co-operation of all members interested in piece goods.

Another sub-committee which has had important work before it has been the Engineering Sub-Committee. I need not go into any detail, but I would like to record and bring to the notice of members the fact that that Committee has now been strengthened by the inclusion of two manufacturers' representatives. The majority of the members of this Chamber are merchants, but merchants representing some of the biggest manufacturing interests in Great Britain, and I feel sure that I may say that we are most anxious to do everything in our power to help those interests.

Shipping questions have also been prominent. There is that exceedingly troublesome bill of lading question which is not yet settled to our satisfaction, but in the settlement of which the shipping companies are giving us as much assistance as they can. Responsibilities under bills of lading at a time like this, when pilferage is rampant all over the world, are exceedingly heavy. If we are not satisfied with bills of lading as they at present stand, the only way to remove the dissatisfaction so widely felt is by all of us working together as broad-mindedly as possible to improve things, and I have no doubt that if we do this we shall in due course arrive at satisfactory reforms.

THE DONATIONS FUND.

In the Chamber's Log, in this month's "Journal," mention was made of the Central Fund for Donations. Whilst I am fully aware that the present is not a good time to ask for donations, yet the motive of this fund is of such importance that I feel it is only right to call your attention to it. The Associated Chambers decided last November that we ought to start a fund to ensure the adequate maintenance and development of British educational and medical work in China. A committee representing the Association has been at work on the scheme and they are about to issue an

appeal to all the British firms in China. As I have already said, the present time is not a good one for such an appeal, but the committee thinks that it is most important to get the fund opened and a start made. Those of you who feel that they can subscribe will, I hope, do so. The fund will remain open and as business improves it will, I hope, grow to dimensions worthy of the plan in view, which is primarily to help the cause of British education in China, the education, that is to say, of Chinese on British lines.

A word as to our Language School. That, as you will see from the balance sheet, is in a very satisfactory condition. We have 67 students, 61 of whom are British and all are making good progress. We have a most energetic principal in Mr. Grant, who has thoroughly earned the Home leave which your committee recently decided, on the recommendation of the Language School Committee, to grant him.

GROWING RECOGNITION.

I have only touched on a few points of the Chamber's work during the year under review, but the steadily increasing number of inquiries and letters we receive from all parts of the world shows that we are yearly more recognized as representing British trade interests in China.

Last November the second conference of the Associated British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong took place. I can safely say it was very successful, and that these meetings of delegates from the various British Chambers of Commerce, with the consequent interchange of view, are of utmost value to British interests in China.

Steps are being taken to arrange for the affiliation of this Association with the Association of British Chambers of Commerce in London. When this is done, we shall be linked up with British Chambers of Commerce all over the world, and also have a representative body to act for us in England.

I would like to take this opportunity on behalf of the general committee to thank all those who served on the various sub-committees: their advice and suggestions have been of the greatest value and assistance.

I wish I could adequately express our appreciation of the excellent work done by our secretary, Mr. Gull, who, in addition to his duties in connexion with the Chamber, has edited our two "Journals," and you will, I am sure, agree with me that they have been maintained at a very high standard. The work of this Chamber has increased so much that an increase in the staff is necessary, and to this I will refer later on.

We are all glad to see Mr. Fox, His Majesty's Commercial Counsellor of Legation, back again. At our last annual meeting I wished him a pleasant and restful holiday, but I doubt whether it was a restful one. During Mr. Fox's absence we were fortunate in having Mr. Brett as Acting Commercial Counsellor, and to him

the very hearty and sincere thanks of this Chamber are due, for the work he did and for his readily given advice. More especially would I like to take this occasion of mentioning that the very arduous work of preparing the agenda for the Conference of Associated Chambers last November was undertaken by Mr. Brett, owing to the illness of our Secretary, Mr. Gull.

The Chairman then proceeded to deal with the Chamber's financial position, which, as we noted the other day, is a good one, a fact due partly, as the Chairman pointed out, to the flourishing condition of the English and the Chinese monthly Journals, partly to an increasing membership and partly to the creation of an Endowment Fund, for the origin of which Mr. Burkill gave credit to Mr. Arnhold. The fund is a very handsome one, is earning good interest and Mr. Arnhold is to be congratulated on its existence. Into details of this part of the Chairman's speech this report of the proceedings need not enter, except to record with satisfaction, a satisfaction which, we think, all members will share, the decision of the Committee to increase the Chamber's staff.

Mr. E. F. Mackay seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The Chairman continued:—I now rise to move that paragraph 4 of the Chamber's Constitution be altered to read:—

"British subjects employed in British firms who are already members of the Chamber, and British subjects not actually engaged in trade but whose interests are connected therewith, and British firms not having an office or local representative in Shanghai, are eligible for associate membership."

This is a very small change of wording. As the rule stands at present it says:—

"British subjects employed in British firms who are already members of the Chamber, and British subjects not engaged in trade but whose interests are affiliated therewith."

All we are proposing, therefore, is to insert the word "not actually engaged in trade" and to substitute "connected" for "affiliated."

OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE WORK.

The object of this rule is primarily to make it possible for British subjects, who are interested in the broader questions with which we deal, to take some share in them. Take for example, British subjects who are, let us say, schoolmasters, or journalists, or doctors; all these men are interested in the broader aspects of the Chamber's work. Anything that we do, for example, in regard to extraterritoriality, or currency reform, or the law of copyright, may affect them, and we should like them not to feel that they are shut out from what is going on in these matters. Or take as another example, members of the Consular staff in China. Their interests are undoubtedly connected with the British trade and they ought to have access, if they wish to have

it, to such information as is issued to members from time to time. These men will not, it is true, have a vote in the Chamber's affairs. It would hardly be correct that they should, for voting power should lie with the people who actually engage in commerce, but they will be able to express an opinion on such affairs, and, as they are thoughtful men who think over these things, their opinion would be of very great value to us. There is nothing like getting as many points of view as possible and I think the change in the rule will be appreciated by them and will certainly be of advantage to us.

It is also proposed to change the second part of Rule II by lowering the annual subscription of Associate Members from Tls. 15 to Tls. 10. Tls. 15, though not a very large sum of money, is rather more than the private individual feels inclined to spend. Take the head of a department for example. His firm being a member of the Chamber, he is naturally interested in the Chamber's affairs and yet, unless special arrangements are made by the head of his firm to allow him to see circular letters issued by the Chamber, he can very well remain out of things. We want him to feel that he is part of the Chamber and that he has a place in it, and I think that by lowering the fee we shall get more Associate Members than we have at present. Very little attempt has been made so far to work up this side of the Chamber. I think it is a side that can be worked up very considerably, and that the Chamber will benefit thereby.

Mr. Mackay seconded the resolutions, which were unanimously carried.

THIS YEAR'S COMMITTEE.

On the proposal of Mr. E. W. Noel, seconded by Mr. E. C. Jearce, the General Committee, as nominated was elected *en bloc*, as follows:—

Messrs. H. E. Arnhold (Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.), W. H. Trenchard Davis (Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.), A. H. Gordon (British Electrical and Engineering Co. of China, Ltd.), H. H. Girardet (Reiss & Co.), L. W. Hutton (Harvie, Cooke & Co.), H. W. Lester (Dodwell & Co., Ltd.), E. F. Mackay (Butterfield & Swire), C. G. S. Mackie (Gibb, Livingston & Co., Ltd.), F. R. Scott (Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.), G. W. Sheppard (Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.), G. H. Stitt (Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation), and G. N. Wilson (Asiatic Petroleum Co. (N. C.), Ltd.).

MR. FOX'S EXPERIENCE AT HOME.

Mr. H. H. Fox (H. M. Commercial Counsellor of Legation), asked permission as an honorary member of the Chamber to move a vote of thanks to the out-going General Committee and members of the various sub-committees for the work they had done during the

past year. Since the last meeting, he said, he had had an opportunity of visiting most of the principal Chambers of Commerce in England, Scotland and Ireland, and he had been very much impressed with the importance of their work, particularly that of the larger Chambers such as London, Manchester, Birmingham and Glasgow. Their opinions were asked and their views adopted by His Majesty's Government on all matters concerning the trade interests of the country, and when matters concerning national interests came up they voiced their opinions through the Association of Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, a body which was growing in importance and influence each year. It was of great assistance to him when putting the case for trade in China before these bodies to be able to tell them that they had in China Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai and in all the principal ports, and also an Association of Chambers of Commerce, to co-operate with them in all matters affecting British trade interests. Since hearing their chairman's report of the year's working, and from frequent perusals of their most excellent Journal, he felt certain that the Chambers in China were proving themselves to be most vigorous offspring of their parents in the old country. He was rather impressed when at Home, when in conversation with Members of Parliament, government officials and heads of big business organizations, that they did not seem to attach quite the same importance to trade in China as we did. Looked at from the point of view of London, China was a very small place. Therefore, he thought, it was most useful that there should be bodies like that Chamber who, when occasion arose, could support any representations made on their behalf by the British authorities in China with independent opinions from the business men of this country. He had also been struck by an impression which seemed to prevail at home, that the British merchants in China were people who amassed vast wealth but who gave very little to the maintenance of the Empire in return. He was at some pains to correct what he was sure was an erroneous impression, and he trusted that to a certain extent he succeeded. For this reason, he was glad to notice that the Chamber had decided to contribute a very considerable sum for the endowment of the Chamber, putting it on a firm financial basis, and also that they had formed a donation fund for the support of British educational institutions in China. Not only would the fact that this fund had been started be a great encouragement to all those excellent British schools and hospitals scattered all over the country, but it would also show that British commercial communities in China were prepared to do their part in helping to train the Chinese on British lines; and this he felt sure would induce the British Government to consider more favourably

than they had done in the past the question of some grant being given out of government funds to enable young Chinese to go to England for their technical education and training. He had realized very acutely since his return how very difficult it was for business men now to spare time from their own affairs to devote to public interest, and for this reason they owed a debt of gratitude to members of the general committee and the various sub-committees for the attention they had given to the work of the Chamber during the past year. They had certainly deserved well of the community, and he hoped the appreciation of their work would be an encouragement to others to continue the good work during the coming year (applause).

Mr. E. C. Pearce supported Mr. Fox's remarks with regard to the work of the committees, and went on to express members' great appreciation of the work done by Mr. Burkill as Chairman (applause). He had rendered yeoman service with ability and tact, contributing in no small way to maintenance of the prestige of the British merchant. He regretted to see that Mr. Burkill's name was not on the committee for the coming year. The reason was, that he was going Home on leave, and they would all wish him a most enjoyable holiday and a speedy return (Loud applause).

Mr. Burkill, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, referred especially to the loyal support he had received from all members of the committee, and expressed his great appreciation of the work done by the staff.

The meeting then terminated.

THE MORAL WELFARE COMMITTEE

Activities Reported to Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee was held on Tuesday at the Committee's office No. 5 Quinsan Gardens. The report of the Executive Committee stated *inter alia* that, since the adoption of the report of the Vice Committee, made last March, the chief activities of the committee have been given to four subjects: (1) the white slave traffic; (2) investigating committee work; (3) publicity; (4) work in connexion with the visit of the Commission of the National Council for Combatting Venereal Disease. It was felt that nothing could be more fortunate for Shanghai, if Shanghai profits by the advice she has received, than the visit of Mrs. Neville Rolfe and Dr. Hallam.

The report of the treasurer pointed out that, while the money now in hand, together with that already pledged, would be sufficient to carry on the work on the same scale as in the past year, the new and larger plans of the

committee will call for increased subscriptions. Up to the present the larger part of the contributions have come from a single nationality and from a single group of the community—the missionaries. The committee hope for wider support, particularly from the Chinese.

It was reported that the new plan for closing licensed houses has already resulted in marked improvement in several respects. There seems to be general agreement that there is less street soliciting than a year ago and that certain localities, notably near some schools, have been much improved. At the same time, it must be admitted that the task of removing "advertized opportunity" is only just begun and that, in some respects, the regulations cannot be said to be observed.

In some quarters there seems to have been increased activity in the transfer of land in the Settlement and it is perhaps not unreasonable to suppose that, in some cases, the transfer has been made in consequence of the fact that landowners have learned that letting property for immoral purposes is a criminal offence—at least, for some nationalities. It may sooner or later become necessary for the committee to bring a test case against some landowner, in order to learn just what is "good law" in the Settlement and just what can be done to any foreigner who is so callous as to continue to countenance this business.

While the need of additional recreational facilities was recognized, it was felt that this committee must confine itself for the most part to law enforcement. The parts of the report of the visiting Commission relating to the provision of additional facilities for the treatment of disease were commented on and it was felt that Shanghai should do more than has been done to carry out the recommendations of the report in the way of furnishing adequate facilities at the Isolation Hospital

and the provision of free secret clinics. Possibly the most important action looking to the future was the decision to try to secure the services of a paid secretary or other officer to give at least half of his time to the work of the committee. It was agreed that the growing work of the committee requires this and that Shanghai should provide at least half the budget. Hopes were expressed that financial assistance from Home might be secured for the rest.

Dr. Rawlinson was re-elected chairman and Mrs. C. F. Remer secretary of the committee.

THE Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce has increased its original grant for scholarships for Yunnanese to study at the Hongkong University from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per annum for five years.

Last week's issue contained a statement to the effect that the comprador of the C.N.S. Woosung had died while the vessel was approaching Shanghai. A relative of the comprador now writes to inform us that this report is of the "greatly exaggerated" variety. Mr. Peng, the comprador, returned home after the voyage in accordance with his usual habit, and when the Woosung departed on her next voyage he accompanied her.

THE annual report of the Portuguese Ladies Benevolent Society for 1920 shows that the receipts for the year were \$6,801.50 against an expenditure of \$3,054.64. During the year 37 applications for help were received and attended to. The Society makes special mention of the handsome donation of the Shanghai Race Club of \$5,000 without which it would have a hard time to render assistance to the poor under its charge. The Committee thanks the Stewards of the Race Club and others who have extended to them their valuable help.

SPORT

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

First Extra Race Meeting

Shanghai, March 19.

A well filled programme, beautiful weather, and a big attendance assured the success of the first extra meeting on Saturday. The running was fairly well on form, Quebec in the last race being the only one to upset the book at any alarming extent. The opening race, the Croxton Park Hurdle, brought out 11 runners, Medina Sidonia among them being the tip, with Soft Thing second favourite and the rest moderately backed. Revenge made the running until the half mile, when Medina Sidonia and Soft Thing came to the front. Soft Thing quickly established a lead in the straight and won comfortably, the favourite being well beaten. Chop Dollar came down at the first jump in the straight, and Mr. Benbow Rowe had the misfortune to break a rib. Red Pepper was in great demand for the Phoenix Park Steeplechase and put up a very good performance, establishing a useful lead at half the distance and cantering in an easy winner. The Gosforth Park Handicap provided the best race of the afternoon. Marlow went out with a long lead, many lengths ahead of Golden Knob and Struma. At the half mile, however, a 12-lengths lead was reduced to two, Old Bill now being in second place. The two led the field into the straight, followed by Colinton and San Juan. Old Bill and Colinton ran a great finish, Old Bill winning by a head, with San Juan a length away in third place, and the time only 1½ sec. over record. Mr. Hill rode another good race in the next event on Jet, finishing a neck ahead of Wild Escapade, with Harvestland half a length behind. Another favourite turned up in the Hurst Park Stakes Scesaplana carrying most of the money and winning comfortably from Florina and Wild Night. The only other runner supported to any extent in this race—Wellington—went lame and had to walk in. Another good finish was seen in the Kempton Park Cup, for which Guldborg was very strongly fancied. The favourite was well placed on entering the straight, but The Wise Bird put on a turn of speed and in an excellent finish scored by a neck from Rouble, who made up a lot of ground in the last furlong, Guldborg being a good third. The start for the Lingfield Park Cup, a mile and a quarter was marred by a misfortune to Mr. Vida, who was thrown from "One-of-Them" directly after the start. He was able to walk in, but had to be conveyed to hospital, suffering from a dislocated shoulder. Rio Negro, Kewiki, and Liability made the running, but in the straight The Joy Bird came to the front and passed the post an easy winner, three lengths ahead of Mountebank.

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The Oriole was given another chance in the Sandown Park Stakes, and looked the certainty of the day among a small field of five. Pilgrim ran well, but was no match for the favourite which came to the front in the straight and won by a couple of lengths. The last race of the day, the Alexandra Park selling race, drew 14 runners. Nyanza was a non-starter, being late on the course. Cuckfield and Salaro were well placed in the straight, but gave place to Quebec, which brought off an outside chance and gave its 22 supporters the best dividend of the day.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL

Annual Athletic Sports

The annual athletic sports of the Cathedral School were held on the Shanghai Recreation Club's ground on Saturday afternoon in perfect weather and attracted a very large attendance of parents and friends of the pupils. A very interesting programme of events, suitable for boys and girls of all ages, had been arranged and was got through with commendable promptitude, thanks to the good work of the officials.

The belt presented by Sir Haviland de Sausmarcz for the most points gained in the open events was won by R. B. Dallas, with 10 points, McCann coming second with seven points. The Field Shield was also won by Dallas, with 29 points, Mayer being second with 24, and the "China Press" Efficiency Shield was won by the Vikings team, captained by McCann.

During an interval in the programme tea and light refreshments were served by a committee of ladies, and at the conclusion of the events the prizes were gracefully presented to the successful competitors by Mrs. C. J. F. Symons.

In a brief speech, the headmaster, Mr. E. P. Graham Barrow, tendered his thanks to all those who had assisted to make the meeting so great a success and to the donors of prizes, mentioning the fact that their good friends of the Police Force had presented a handsome shield for the walking race. He also thanked Messrs. Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co. for their kindness in supplying aerated waters.

The proceedings terminated with a series of hearty cheers for Mrs. Symons, the Very Rev. Dean Symons, and the headmaster.

Newman Billiard Champion

London, March 20.

The final heat in the competition for the billiards championship was decided last night between Newman and Reece, and resulted in a win for Newman, the scores being: Newman 16,000; Reece, 10,741. Smith, the holder of the title, and Inman, exchampion, did not compete.—Reuter.

U. S. Baseball Scandal

Chicago, March 17.

Judge Dover has refused to comply with the demands that the trial of the "White Sox" players and others indicted for the alleged "throwing" of the 1919 world series of baseball games should be set aside. The Court ordered a hearing on Tuesday, when it is believed that a date for the trial will be fixed.—U. S. Navy radio through Reuter.

Chicago, March 18.

The State has dropped its case against all the former "White Sox" players who were accused of "throwing" games in the 1919 world series, except "Chick" Gandil. This development followed the refusal of Judge Grant to countenance a stay of more than 60 days to obtain new evidence.—U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter.

The Grand National

London, March 18.

The following is the result of the Grand National Steeplechase run at Liverpool to-day:

Shaun Spadas	1
The Bore	2
All White	3

There were 35 starters, constituting a record field. All the riders fell except the winning jockey. The second, third and fourth remounted and finished the course. Turkey Buzzard came in fourth.

Betting: 100 to 9 Shaun Spadas; 9 to 1 The Bore; 33 to 1 All White.—Reuter.

International Rugby

London, March 19.

In a Rugby football match between England and Scotland at Edinburgh to-day England won by 18 points to nil.—Reuter.

Inter-Varsity Athletics

London, March 19

In the inter-University athletic sports held at Queen's Club to-day, Oxford and Cambridge tied, winning five events each.—Reuter.

An offer has been received for H. M. S. Kinsha, but whether it will be accepted the Admiralty has yet to decide. Meanwhile the old ship is rapidly losing her appearance as one of His Majesty's men-of-war, and the guns are already out of her. H. M. S. Bee is being fitted up to accommodate the British Admiral Commanding on the Yangtze and should be ready early in May.

A well-known China hand is leaving the country within the next few weeks in the person of Dr. F. T. D. Clindenning, who, with Mrs. Clindenning, is at present resident in Shanghai. Dr. Clindenning, who is an Australian, has seen much service in China, and, while his connexion with Kiukiang is perhaps best known of all, his experience carries him over a great many of the Treaty Ports. He served during the war in the R.A.M.C., having for two years been employed in the mental division of the Netley Hospital, and for two and a half years thereafter in charge of ambulance trains running from Southampton and Dover to all parts of England and Scotland. While so employed he carried 59,001 wounded and sick men and travelled 116,000 miles. In this connexion it is interesting to note that on the ambulance trains during this period there were only two deaths in the whole of the United Kingdom. Dr. and Mrs. Clindenning are leaving for Australia about the beginning of April.



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Special Articles

FIGS OF THISTLES—UNREASONABLE EXPECTATIONS

"Do Men Gather Grapes of Thorns, or Figs of Thistles?" St. Matthew vii. 16

Notes of a sermon preached by the Rev. C. E. Darwent in Union Church, Tientsin, on Sunday evening, February 27.

We sometimes make the mistake of treating the "religious faculty" as a separate thing from the other faculties of human nature; whereas it is a mistake to talk of "the religious faculty" at all. There isn't one. Religion is the control of all a man's ordinary faculties by the Spirit of God. So Jesus Christ appeals to all the faculties of men, and to none more than to the reason. It is astounding to note how argumentative a ministry He had. He is always arguing. The Gospel of John is commonly supposed to give the more spiritual view of the life of Christ. But there is no book published that has more argumentation in it than This has; and strong argument. Once He calls the Jews children of the devil. We should consider it a hot argument, if we got to that. Further, it is to be noticed, how entirely free from technical jargon His arguments are; no talk about "the astral plane," and rubbish like that. Indeed his arguments are often so commonplace, so matter of fact, that we, poor creatures, in our conceit, would probably think that we should be guilty of the unpardonable sin, of preaching platitudes, if we used His arguments. Take this saying, which is an argumentative question. People might say, that a preacher, who couldn't find something more fresh than that ought to be superannuated: "Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?" You say, "Of course not. It is a crazy idea. No one does." What need was there for Him to say that it is useless to expect apples of pear trees, or violets of a dandelion, or persimmons of a Judas tree? If He had wrapped his idea up in Latinized language as some philosophers do, we might have said it was fine. The Jews might have done that, and made Him a professor up at Jerusalem, instead of crucifying Him. But He uses such painfully plain language, that even simpletons like us cannot miss the meaning.

He means that this is the very thing that men are always doing: expecting to gather grapes of thorns and figs of thistles. All our much-vaunted education, all the accumulated experience of the ages, all the acuteness and cleverness of our age, of which we boast, do not enable some of our cleverest men, our smartest writers, to avoid actually doing this ridiculous thing, every time they speak, or put pen to paper. They are followed by the hosts of magazine and article writ-

ers, and all the rest of us. There is not a man present who does not fall into this folly, when talking, for instance, about the war. If I have read one book, that expected figs of thistles, I have read a hundred.

What then does Jesus mean? He means that you cannot have a thing in the absence of its cause or origin. Thistles do not produce figs. But here it is. In the moral and spiritual world, we are as blind as bats to this plain truth. In the spiritual world men are always guilty of this folly. They expect happiness and prosperity, and all good things, and pleasant things, without having the life in their souls that can alone yield these pleasant things. If you have not the divine life in your hearts, you have no right to expect the fruits of the possession of the divine life. That is what Jesus says. Yet men do. They expect from a thorny, thistly, worldly, selfish secularism, to gather the fruits of faith in God, and of love to Christ and obedience to Him. It cannot be done. We have no right to expect it. To put our folly in its plainest language; this age of ours expects to have the fruits of Christianity without having Christianity. And Jesus says you cannot; you cannot expect grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles. Yet that is the burden of most of the books lamenting the failure of Christianity. They tell us all the glorious promises made in the Gospels are only very partially fulfilled. It is so. But the amazing thing is that they have been as partially fulfilled as they have been, considering the unbelief and the sin of man. Jesus never never gave any purely unconditional promises, that He could or would give this or that blessing to the world. Never. All His promises were strictly conditioned. He said, if you believe in me, and obey me, and receive new accessions of life from Me all kinds of wonderful blessings will make the world a Paradise; but if you reject Me, and take no notice of Me, and do as your evil nature likes, I make no promise at all that you will get these good things. He never for a moment promised that a world of unconverted worldlings, a frivolous jazzing age, shall enjoy peace or any other blessing. He was always plain enough on that; "Ye must be born again." If you don't want that, you can't have the fruits of it. "I am the Vine, ye are the branches," but if you will not be grafted in the vine, you

have no right to expect to share its life. Yet that is just what men do. How plain His words are: "And everyone that heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them not, shall be likened to the foolish man, which built his house upon the sand," Jesus says; he had no right to expect it to stand. Yet it is just what popular novelists, and critics, and Rationalists are doing every day in their whining complaints as to the "failure of Christianity," they expect to build a new world on the sands of their thin speculations, theories, and windy ideals Jesus never said they could. He said build on Me, "My Words," and you will get these things; if you don't you won't. Yet here the whole of the "leaders of public opinion," or most of them, are expecting to have a house built on their abstract theories stand. In a word abstract theories gather "grapes of thorns" He said, you cannot; He said "repent and believe the Gospel," He said, "Become as little children;" He said, "Follow Me," but if the world will not repent of its wickedness, its selfishness, its godlessness; if it will not try to acquire the teachableness of the child; if it will not follow anyone, but its own desires, He promised nothing but inconceivable loss and sorrow. Paul says, "The fruits of the Spirit are love, joy, peace," and so; but judging by the books written on the "failure of the Gospel," it seems, that we expect these things, as the fruit of the indwelling of the spirit of the devil. Absurd! That is just what Jesus says: it is expecting figs of thistles; and yet we call ourselves intelligent! Can we, and our brilliant writers not see, that moral and spiritual, and even social blessings cannot be given unless there is co-operations on the part of the receivers? None, not even God, can give love, peace, goodness, as confetti are thrown out free, at a wedding. Yet that seems to be what is expected of the Saviour; He is taken to have promised that the grapes of happiness shall be gathered from the thorns of sin, and the figs of peace from the thistle of international jealousy and rivalry.

The mention of peace suggests, that we take that as an illustration. I have not had the chance of reading the recently published Life of the late Andrew Carnegie; but I have read two reviews of it in two very different papers, the "London Christian World," and the "North-China Daily News;" and I think, that as they agree on the matter, for which I quote the Life, we may take it that they give a correct account of it. They agree that the outbreak of the war hastened the end of Andrew Carnegie, if it did not break his heart. The "Christian World," of a date in December, said, "The outbreak of the war broke the heart of the apostle of peace, who built the Peace Temple

at The Hague." The "North-China Daily News" of February 19 said, "He was an idealist. The sincerity of his idealism was shown by his heart-broken collapse under the stroke of the war." And the reviewer adds the pathetic fact, that "he could never carry on the writing of his Memoirs beyond the point reached when that shattering blow intervened." It is a tragedy indeed that the donor of a peace temple saw such a war break out, so that the temple might as well be made into a museum for disappointed hopes. I should like, however, to know on what he based his hopes of permanent peace. Was he like so many people, under the impression, that ideals would bring about universal peace, ideals of brotherhood, and enlightened principles, and education? Or was he under the impression, as the rest of the world has been, that Jesus Christ gave an unconditional promise that He would send a reign of peace on earth—that whether men believed in Him and adopted His principles or not? It is the general idea that this is the case. Christianity is taken to be synonymous with peace. And people feel defrauded, because peace has not come automatically, because Christ has not come. But that is just the mistake this good man made, that men like H. G. Wells, and so many others of us make. They do not understand this simple text. They want to gather the grapes of peace from the thorns of rivalries, national jealousies, competitions, and of a general secular outlook, and ideal of life. But it cannot be done. Jesus never said it could. He was never so foolish as to promise permanent peace to a world racing to be rich, mad for pleasure of the senses only. The angels, on that first Christmas morning did sing of peace, but on what condition? "*Among men in whom he is well pleased.*" That is the whole point. It means clearly enough, that if the world is a world of Christ-like men, it will have peace; if it is not obedient to Christ it will not enjoy peace. The "Christian World" makes the statement, that Carnegie's "*hold on Christianity was slight.*" If that was so no wonder he broke his heart. That is our way. We expect a world "with a slight hold on Christ" to gather the results of a strong "hold on Christ." But it cannot be done. It cannot in anything. An engineer with "a slight hold on" engineering, is a fool to expect the success that an engineer with a strong "hold on" engineering enjoys. The fact is, that no ideals will ever abolish war. The forces that make for it, national rivalries, race antagonisms, are so strong, that nothing but the power of God, through Christ, redeeming man, changing him into the likeness of Christ, will ever abolish war you cannot have the fruit without the tree, that grows it, and that grows it, and that tree is Jesus Christ, the Son of God, received into the heart, as the Saviour from all sin.

Let us now take another case in which we all expect figs of thistles most unjustly. That is in relation

to the Chinese attitude to this dreadful famine. We have all read diatribes against the government and officials for not being as sympathetic as the foreigners have been. How often we have said, "Why hasn't the government done this and that?" Laymen and missionaries have all been as bad as one another in expecting figs of thistles. We absolutely forget, that deep sympathy for man as man, is an almost pure production of Christianity. We forget that, because we have been brought up in the idea. But it is so. We believe all men are precious, because Christ was a man, because Christ died for all men, the poorest and most ignorant. Though he chooses to ignore it, Christian theology is at the back of the most blasprouter of "the brotherhood of man" on a secularistic basis. How then can we expect the Chinese to have the same idea of the value of man, as we have? Life has been cheap in China, because man has been cheaply held. I remember, that years ago there was a famine north of the Yangtse, and the relief committee suggested that all foreigners should try and get a subscription of a dollar from our house boys and cooks. A brilliant idea. So I interviewed my boy, and tried in my best pidgin-English to explain the situation. And the reply I got was, "Too muchee man have got." What the gentleman meant was, that there was what we call "a redundancy of population" in the famine district, and that the famine was a heaven-sent agency to reduce the redundancy, so that the survivors would be less thick on the ground and could live off it. I did not get that dollar. The grapes of Christian charity are not grown on the thistle of Chinese religions. If I am not right in this argument, and if we have a right to complain, that the Chinese are not as sympathetic as we are, then it means that the Gospel has done nothing to exalt our conception of the preciousness of menhood *per se*, and it means, that Christian missions are an impertinence. Nowhere in the world is man as man precious, where Christ and his teaching of the divine nature of man is unknown. How precious to the late empress-dowager was a coolie? Very, very different from that of Paul, whose standard of human value was set in those words, which are the charter of the value of man as man, "Thy brother, for WHOM CHRIST DIED." The Chinese are getting to know that, and the value of man is rising in consequence. But meanwhile, let us be charitable in our expectations, and not expect to gather christian fruits from that strange jumble of truth and gross superstitions, which is called the religion of China.

No one is treated so unjustly as Jesus Christ. He is accused bitterly of not giving unconditionally, things that He never promised to give except conditionally on the acceptance of Him as Saviour. It is about as just as complaining, that the gardener doesn't keep the

him out of it. Yet here is the whole world, headed by popular writers professing itself to be face to face with an "insoluble mystery," why Christianity hasn't "prevented the war," when yet, there is no mystery at all. You can't refuse a thing, and then reasonably begin to howl, because you have not got the fruits of having it. You can't expect figs from a garden full of thistles. You shut the Heavenly Gardner out of that garden, all weedy with sins, the world's heart, you refuse to let Him sow in it, and then feel aggrieved, that you haven't garden full of *His* delectable fruits: "Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?"

My Neighbours' Gardens

The garden on our right is gay
With laundry, hanging out all day,
Wooden pegs a' nipping,
Shirts and hankies dripping,
On to daisies pied.

The garden on our left is rare
(To look we sometimes hardly dare!)
With garments strange and fearsome,
To see them makes one tearsome,
Amongst the daffodils.

And in the garden at the back
Of goodly sights there is no lack,
Petticoats and "undies"
On week-days and on Sundays
A' waving in the breeze.

So all around and far away
We watch this pleasant sight each day,
Pinafores for Nancy,
Runners plain and fancy,
Bleaching in the sun!

Kobe, March 19.—Kobe is celebrating two anniversaries; one is the 50th anniversary of the opening of the port to foreign trade, and the other the 30th anniversary of the granting of municipal government. The former celebration should have been held in 1918 but was put off on account of the war.—Reuter.



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WILLIAM ARTHUR CORNABY

By Dr. Donald MacGillivray.

The following reminiscences by one who knew Mr. Cornaby intimately for many years are a welcome addition to what we were able to publish on Wednesday.

A good Methodist and a deeply spiritual Christian has passed on. Two of his sons went over the top in the prime of their youthful vigour and died; and now the father has also gone over the top, worn out in the service of his King. One of his books is called "In Touch with Reality." He is now in touch with reality in a deeper sense than that of his book.

THE FORMULA FOR STRYCHNINE.

In early youth he seems to have excelled in chemistry, and was always proud to recall that he had discovered the formula for strychnine, but he turned his back on scientific research and came to China to preach the Gospel under the Wesleyan Missionary Society. But research was still a passion, not into noxious gases and uncanny substances, but into the mysteries of the Chinese characters and customs. The desire to write seized him early and "The String of Chinese Peachstones" saw the light. At the time the apostolic David Hill was his Chairman, and the young missionary foolishly imagined that the saint would frown on such labours, and so much did this notion work on his mind that the whole of the MS. was written during the hours when all, including the saint, were asleep. The labours of the day were, of course, not slackened, otherwise the dreadful secret would have leaked out!

Dr. Timothy Richard, ever on the alert for promising talent, soon discovered Cornaby and he asked him to take charge of the "Christian Review," published by the Christian Literature Society. Cornaby was in his element, so afterwards it was not hard to secure him for permanent work in the C.L.S. in Shanghai, which he joined in 1904, and Kao Pu-chên (高葆真), his Chinese name, soon became well known among C.L.S. readers. He worked first in 44 Boone Road, and then in the Society's new offices at 143 North Szechuen Road.

2,000 CHARACTERS A DAY.

Most literary workers when they first join the Society make a wild attempt to write their MSS. with their own hand, but presently discover that so much of their nervous energy is oozing away owing to this strain that they are glad to dictate to a Chinese scribe to whom the art of writing is an easy matter. By having Chinese experts to do this mechanical part of the work they are able to devote their energy to other parts in the execution of which they must say good-bye to their Chinese writers. It often happens then that one member of the staff can keep busy a number of Chinese writers. But our friend Cornaby, from the very

first, was possessed with the idea that he could not use Chinese writers in this way. The Chinese characters seemed to have a deadly fascination for him, and he would often come down to breakfast, remarking with a grim satisfaction that he had already written two thousand characters when the rest of the folk were asleep. Of course, the Chinese scribe was called in later to polish this rough draft, but this remarkable performance or rather *tour de force* was too high a price, and his friends were not surprised when he had a bad breakdown, and had to go Home for a long rest.

TALES OF OLD DAYS.

His preparations for literary work had begun while he was living at Hanyang whence he made at intervals walking tours into the

—a strain he could ill afford in the midst of his great literary creativeness in the C.L.S. Once he got rather badly knocked about in one of the little riots Shanghai used to have, and perhaps his none too robust system may have received a permanent injury.

HIS WORK IN CHINESE.

The following is a list of the books in Chinese of which he was the translator or the author:—

Angles and Angels
Life of Constantine
Civilization in Europe
The Essentials of a National Religion
A Renewed Earth
Ancient Principles for Modern Guidance
Modern Intellectual Development
Tea Cultivation
Science and Alcohol
Arthur's Tongue of Fire
The Romance of Medicine
Public Speaking and Debate
Place and Power of Prayer



W. Arthur Cornaby

country generally with a young Chinese comrade. When night came they sat far on into the small hours talking of ancient heroes, Cornaby being the chief listener. He says himself that it was out of these ambrosian nights that his first and largest English book "The String of Chinese Peachstones" was born. While at Hanyang he had gone carefully over several Chinese Encyclopædias making laborious extracts of sentiments and phrases which he thought might come in handy in his Chinese compositions. Perhaps it was a mistake to take such a man out of the quiet and sleepy town (the Tortoise Hill lay between his house and the ironworks) and bring him to such a nerve-racking place as Shanghai. Here, of course, his talents in the English language were constantly in demand in Y.M.C.A. and Church

Among these will be observed Arthur's Tongue of Fire, a book on the Holy Spirit by his own namesake, the Rev. William Arthur, one of the Methodist shining lights of his day. Besides Chinese books Mr. Cornaby still continued to write various books in English, such as a "Handbook on China for student classes" at home, "China under the Searchlight," and several books highly thought of on spiritual topics.

THE MYSTIC TOUCH.

The most noteworthy was entitled "In Touch with Reality," which meant for him in touch with the Spiritual and Unseen. The book has many fine passages, and it is chiefly from this book that Cornaby became known as a mystic. He was a strong believer in spiritual telepathy and often recounted to his friends some extraordinary

examples in his own experience, some of which when related to Sir Oliver Lodge aroused his great interest. The two men doubtless shared in common a deep interest in psychic problems.

Besides these books he also wrote several books on the Prayer Life in which much original thought was displayed, and one of them won a prize on the subject competed for by the best minds at Home. His book on Prayer attracted the attention of the late Rev. Andrew Murray, the famous devotional writer of South Africa, and Mr. Murray wrote him, urging him to lead a campaign for more prayer in the Churches. Cornaby responded and formed many prayer circles, but he was too shrinking to put himself prominently before the public, and lead in any great movement.

"EAST OF ASIA" AND "N.-C.D.N."

During his stay in the C.L.S., which he had to abandon on account of ill-health, he edited the Society's magazine for preachers, and was also a frequent contributor to the Woman's Messenger, edited by Miss Laura White, B.A., but the volumes of the "*Ta Tung Pao*," which unfortunately ceased in 1914, will perhaps remain as the greatest visible monument. After Young J. Allen's death there was no one in sight to continue editing his magazine but Cornaby. He accordingly took charge of it, and nursed it night and day until it had attained a lusty manhood. His artistic powers were poured out upon it in original illustrations, and if he had been spared his name would have been as familiar as that of Dr. Allen and Dr. Richard.

When the "North-China Daily News" commenced the "East of Asia" magazine, Mr. Cornaby was one of the willing contributors, and after that magazine ceased publication the initials "W.A.C." became quite common in that daily.

He was a frequent and welcome contributor to the home papers. When remonstrated with that he was doing too much for his strength he said he could not live and do his Chinese work without having this outlet in his mother tongue.

As a preacher in English, while on furlough he occupied John Wesley's Church for some months, preaching to large crowds, and at Kuling, where he had a summer home, he was on "the Plan" every summer until he preached his last sermon there in 1920. Many will never forget those sermons; they will abide with them as a lasting possession. Few of this world's honours fell to his lot but there was one which seemed to give him peculiar pride. But only Wesleyans will understand when we say the honour was that of being nominated to "The Legal Hundred," which may be explained to non-Wesleyans as the Wesleyan Valhalla.

HONGKONG, March 19.—A sharp earth-tremor was felt here at 4.21 p.m. to-day.—Reuter.

THE NAN KUNG CHIAO

A Curious Reminiscence of the Boxer Movement

From Our Own Correspondent.

Changsha, March 3.

A couple of months ago there was a very curious recrudescence of a movement which in its beginnings 20 years ago was a direct result of the Boxer movement though 20 years ago it was not actively anti-foreign or anti-Christian and this time it has been both.

It arose at a mountain which stands on the boundary between Yoyang and Linsiang, the two counties which form the northeast corner of the province. Yoyang is the head county of the Yochow prefecture, and its name, therefore, is hardly known away from its borders. Linsiang is to the east and so is the actual corner county. Both counties run to the Yangtze on the north. The mountain is one of many which in Hunan follow the example of Nanyoh and have special gatherings of pilgrims during the eighth lunar month. Linsiang is a very unimportant county; the county town being amongst the smallest in the province. Like most corner counties, the possibilities of escape from the police of the other province makes it a favoured abode of men who are "wanted."

A CURE FOR OPIUM SMOKING.

The hill is known as the Tayun Shan, or "Great Cloud Hill." In one of the villages, which are neither numerous nor generally large, there lives an old man named Li Pi-lieh. Twenty years ago he started a sect which adopted the name of the Nankungtao, i.e. the "Southern Popular Teaching;" the recent revival has substituted "Chiao" or "Sect" for "Tao"—two words which are necessarily each implied by the other.

Twenty years ago, the speciality of the sect was a certified cure for opium smoking, or other minor ailments. The admission fee was 330 cash; a tenfold fee admitted the initiate into the rank of a Teacher able in his turn to initiate others.

As good luck would have it, I mentioned the revived sect to a Chinese scholar this evening, and he told me that a clan "brother" (i.e. cousin more or less indefinitely removed) had joined the old sect 20 years ago and that he had been an interested spectator of the ceremonies attaching to initiation, which are not more than modified in the recent revival.

SEEKING A TRANCE.

The Buddhist method of meditation known as Tatso (i.e. "Sitting method") was adopted. In this the candidate assumes a sitting posture in a specified manner, the exact position of each limb, and especially of each hand being carefully rehearsed before

the actual ceremony begins. Moreover, careful attention is paid to the breathing. The candidate is urged to think of nothing, or, rather, not to think. Before assuming the posture, a prayer written (or even the characters of which had been traced with the finger of the Teacher) on yellow paper, emphasis being laid on the particular colour, was burnt; the ashes mixed with spring water and a bowl of the decoction swallowed by the would-be associate. Then striking the right attitude, he (or she—for female members both were and are almost as common as male) would commence repeating a sentence of some ritual in a low murmur with great rapidity, merely saying the same words over and over again and again. Sooner or later, the patient, as by this time one may certainly call him, would go off into a trance. The variations of the trance form were almost as many as the patients—and at times there were over a hundred at one initiation. The longer and the more unconscious the trance, the greater the power of the gods was shown to be, and favourable subjects were urged to go on with the training and become adepts.

TEMPORARY CURES.

Twenty years ago, although missionaries had already opened work in the city of Yochow and regular visits were being paid to the city of Pingkiang, (a neighbouring country where my informant lived and where he saw what I am retelling from his description) very few in the country villages had seen or heard of either foreigners or Christians. At any rate there was no anti-foreign or anti-Christian bias in the initiation at the village in Pingkiang in those days. Asked as to the efficacy of the cure for opium, I was told that the clan-brother alluded to managed as did most of the initiates to keep free for a month or so, but that hardly ever was there a life cure. (It is only fair to add here that the same statement might be made about the majority of those who 20 years ago went to the mission hospitals for a cure. Outside the real converts in Christian churches, there were very few cures that lasted more than a month.)

The movement was stopped by the gentry and local officials simply on the ground of the harm the hypnotic fits worked on those who became subject to them.

THE GREAT REVIVAL.

Last December, Mr. Li, now an old man with whitened beard, recommenced the movement in its old birthplace. Once more the movement has swept into its folds hundreds, it is claimed, thousands of devotees who still adopt the "meditation method" of ensuring a trance-like condition. Apparently for the month or two of its re-existence, it has been confined to the slopes of the Tayunshan, though one of its rhyming songs showed a desire for considerable extension. Naming four townlets

in the immediate neighbourhood with puns on the name sounds, it hurries on past Yochow to the capital and to far distant K'unlun. It shows an anti-Christian and pro-monarchical bias, the former said to have been aroused by suspicion that the Protestant and Catholic missionaries, both of whom have places of worship at T'ao-lin, the nearest townlet to the centre of the sect, had complained to the officials about the goings on. The song runs thus:—

A great wind arises; it rains red blood
Foreign pastors must be destroyed
At Ho-chia-fan make a start
Sah-t'an must be cleft
T'ao-lin must fall
At Hsi-tang spill the water
From Yochow on to Peking
From Peking to K'un-lun
Head dressed with gold
Feet shod with gold
Copper cents changed to gold
Solidly settle the emperor
Long live, Long live the emperor.

THE BAPTISM OF BLOOD.

At Hsi't'ang there was spilling of blood instead of mere water (the phrase is, of course metaphorical, not literal. The police sergeant in charge of the rural centre sought to arrest one of the sectarians; he paid for his temerity with his life. Hsi't'ang is over the Yoyang border. Hence the Yochow *hsien* was the official upon whom came the duty of inquest. The present occupant of the post is Mr. Liu, brother of the brigadier-general in charge of the troops centered at Yochow. With such prestige, however, the inquest was a farce. Nothing was done; no arrests were made and no redress of any sort obtained. It was this fiasco that resulted in more manifest opposition to the Christian places of worship. The Protestant preacher found it advisable to get away from the chapel buildings where night by night he was aroused or threatened. Then he was refused refuge in any of the houses on the ground that the mere harbouring of him would call down vengeance. He tried to get away by boat, but no boatman could be found willing to risk the results of having helped his escape, and finally he made his exit from the town in the dead of night as best he could. This was some ten days ago.

A MAGISTRATE ATTACKED.

Meanwhile, on the Linsiang side of the border another exciting incident had occurred. At a small town called Wangkutang, there lives a retired legal magistrate. His house was attacked by a band of the sect-members, apparently only because one of the members wanted private revenge on one of the magistrate's retainers. The retainer was killed. Amongst the wounded was the magistrate's wife, who had to be taken to the mission hospital at Yochow with six wounds from knives, etc., in her scalp and body. Mr. Liu, the husband, went off to see the county magistrate and brought him back to investigate. The magistrate was set upon by a very large crowd of the Nankung fraternity. His

chair was smashed; such of his retinue as had horses or arms, were relieved of them and the whole had to beat such retreat as was possible. It is said that some were killed.

Of course the authorities have had to take action. Troops were sent both from Changsha and Yochow and last Friday, the ring-leader (Li's) house was burnt and the crowd of devotees scattered. The hills offer many facilities for retreat and escape; but the sect is practically wrecked. The remnants of the membership are very likely to inflict some amount of damage in the neighbourhood for some time, but there seems no indication whatever of anything like a re-appearance of a Boxer movement. The situation seems thoroughly in hand.

A SOCIALIST VILLAGE IN KUANGHING

Ex'raordinary Experiment Of A Chinese Philanthropist

From a Correspondent.

In the prefecture of Canton, in the city of Huahsien was born Hung Hsiu-chuan who afterwards became the famous king of the Tai Pings, or long-haired rebels. Another candidate for fame has proceeded from this city, Mr. Hsu Mao-chuan. Ten years before the Revolution he used to carry scissors hidden in his clothes, and cut off all the queues he could lay hands on. He was soon known everywhere as an ardent reformer of hair and clothes. History does not say how he escaped the wrath of the Manchus. Perhaps the shade of the great Taiping Chief still hovers over the city, and so has influenced Mr. Hsu to revive the cutting of the queues which were the mark of the Manchus. Be that as it may, Mr. Hsu, who is a Christian idealist, has seen the sufferings of the poor in China and the sad lot of the labouring classes, and has longed for some solution. Doubtless he has also read in the Acts of the Apostles of the early communistic group in Jerusalem. He has become deeply enamoured of Socialism as a possible solution, and has decided to carry his theories into practice by using his ancestral land as a testing station. The regulations of the new village are as follows:—

ALL THINGS IN COMMON.

1.—Whereas the object of the village is to labour together and share the good things the village shall be called The Public Good Village.

2.—The objects are to unite the rich and poor in establishing this village. All private property and ancestral land, houses and goods, shall become public property which will be used to improve agricultural methods, to raise cattle and manufacture goods, so that clothing, food and housing may be

ample for all. By using this plan, there will be no loafers nor unused land. Babies will be nursed, the youths instructed, the able-bodied will toil, the aged will be cared for, the sick healed, the dead buried, and so civilization established and the spirit of Peace and Joy will be such as to reproduce the Will of Heaven realized upon Earth.

3.—Ten men will be elected as a Council with the Headman as Chairman to which all important business will be entrusted with power to act.

MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY.

4.—Persons of both sexes wishing marriage must be over 20 years of age. They must both be willing, and procure the consent of their parents. Only monogamy will be allowed, and it is a life contract. In case of death both sexes may remarry. \$100 will be given out of the public funds to those wishing to marry. Ten months after birth all children must be sent to the public nurseries and supported at the expense of the village.

5.—Education will be provided for all ages and sexes. Especially clever pupils will even be sent to the University, but all others must toil until the age of 49 (Mencius) after which they will rest and be publicly supported. The working-day will be eight hours, with rest on Sundays, when meetings will be held in the Public Hall to expound knowledge, virtue and hygiene.

LABOUR AND ITS RESULTS.

6.—Farm labourers will form groups of 10 with a captain, and cultivate 30 acres. Another group will tend cattle, another work in factories receiving 30 cents a day of which 10 cents will be pocket money for men and women alike.

7.—One man will be chosen to look after the rice, etc., and the cooking. Groups of ten sit at one table and eat three meals a day.

8.—As to clothing, 10 men will manage the weaving, making and mending of clothes, and two of everything will be given to each person. Bedding and mosquito-nets will be provided free. All cotton will be grown on the farms, and all spinning and weaving will be done by the village without work from outside.

9.—Ten persons will occupy one house. These at first will be Chinese old style, but it is planned to erect new style dwelling as soon as the prosperity of the Colony permits.

WHERE OTHERS FAILED.

Herein is a sample of the radical thought of the young Chinese willing to express itself in actual experiment, and this notwithstanding the absolute failure of such socialistic communities in the Western World. Fourier failed to get anyone to try out his theory, but a warm welcome was found for such experiment in the United States, where it is on record that 41 communities were formed, and not one of these survived more than a few years. Mr. Hsu's scheme is large-

ly modelled on Fourier's reorganization of the social structure, but he rejects Fourier's abolition of marriage. He is too much of a Christian and too good a Chinese to do anything so repugnant to our moral sense. Probably Mr. Hsu's ideas follow the old clan idea where much was held in common. The Chinese will not blindly follow every new fad, but will adapt those in harmony with many of their own engrained customs and views. The tithing system is, of course, well known in China since the days of antiquity.

HUMAN PERVERSITY.

The curious optimism of the originator of socialism seems to be shared by Mr. Hsu. The fact of human perversity is too much for any Utopia that may be constructed, and an ideal state is impossible without ideal people. However, Mr. Hsu may take comfort from the fact that the West is too individualistic for a Socialist village to succeed, for China's unit has always been the family. Mr. Hsu has, however, laid hands on that institution, and by abstracting the children, as Plato proposed to do, has left the parents to take comfort out of their own society, though it is not clear whether they too must join the crowd and live happily ever after.

It remains to be seen how long his village will last. At any rate, it shows that some Chinese are dissatisfied with the world on Darwinian principles, and wish to feel their way to cooperation and united effort. "We rub our eyes and wait."

SIMIONOV TO THE WORLD

Warning Against the Menace of Bolshevism: A Plan for the Salvation of Russia.

Ataman Simionov, who is now at Port Arthur, has drawn up a striking document addressed to the nations of the world, laying before them the position of Russia. We understand that he first submitted it to the Japanese Government, thereafter to the Diplomatic Corps in Peking, and more recently laid it before the Consular Body in Shanghai, in the hope that due notice would be taken of it and that the suggestions he makes may receive consideration in influential quarters.

In this document Ataman Simionov states that he has a plan for the recovery of Russia from the Bolsheviks, and although he does not specify what it is, he is believed to be ready to take the field again at any moment. It is generally understood that the Kapell troops are at his disposal whenever he cares to make a movement, but as will be seen from his document he desires a conference of the Russian groups living outside of Russia before taking any action in order that one concrete scheme for

the recovery of the country may be agreed upon.

THE RED ARMY.

In opening his appeal to the nations Ataman Simionov describes the slavery of the Russian people under the rule of the Soviet, and he mentions that the Red Army is composed of men who have been compelled to enlist, but at the same time with a skeleton of Communists and volunteers who are mostly well paid. These people are not Russians but almost without exception foreigners, including Magyars, Chinese and Letts.

Analysing the methods of the Red leaders Ataman Simionov states that everything they have done has been with the object of spreading Bolshevism all over the world, establishing the universal dictatorship of the proletariat. They merely look upon Russia as a base for their activities, Russia having all the elements and resources to be self-supporting. The present situation in the country is one of occupation, because the nucleus of the Bolshevik power is principally composed of foreigners or Russian emigrants who do not recognize themselves as Russians.

DANGER TO NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES.

Proceeding, Ataman Simionov points out that the present position in Russia is not a permanent one, but is simply a halt on the part of the Bolsheviks in their march towards the universal revolution. The Red International Association is not willing to part with its methods until the conquest of full power. Such methods necessitate Russia's complete slavery, and every country coming under the influence of Bolshevism will undergo the same experience.

Up to the present neighbouring countries have seen little of this terrible barbarism and have not really come under its influence, because the Russian people in their three years' struggle have kept Bolshevism within the country. Now Russia is tired, she has lost face, and has become an obedient machine in the hands of barbarous men who like the ancient Vandals and Huns are trying to spread over humanity, wishful of turning it back to its old uncivilized state. The merit of the Russian people is really great because in their almost independent struggle they gave the opportunity to Europe to reconstruct itself at the close of the Great War in 1918.

What would have happened if at that moment the Bolsheviks had been able to enter the arena of international politics? At the present time the Bolsheviks or Red International Association are in a position to appear on the stage of universal politics. They are hurrying to reach their aims, and allured by this devil's work they forget to conceal their real ends.

BRIBERY BY CONCESSIONS.

Pursuing this line of argument Ataman Simionov details the activities of the Soviet in various

parts of the world—England, Ireland, Germany, Turkey, Armenia, Baku, Afghanistan, and the Far East. After mentioning the propaganda which is proceeding in China he points out that in Siberia the Bolsheviks have given American capitalists large concessions and privileges which had already been granted by the Government of the Maritime Province to Japan. Though the lips of Lenin they say they hope to raise antagonism between the United States and Japan, hoping for a collision between these nations. Their desire is to divert the attention of Japan away from Bolshevism and thus allow anarchy to spread over the whole of Asia. It is evident that the devil's hand is working, partly secretly and partly openly, with the intention of ruining all countries and all civilization. The work of these maniacs must be stopped.

DIVIDED COUNSELS OF THE PAST.

Ataman Simionov next alludes to the different Russian groups which have been working separately during the past three years, and deplores the fact that the different nations who gave them help had not previously agreed on one main idea. What must be done now is to construct one organization with one central active organ whose decisions and instructions must be positive and compulsory for all. He proceeds:—

"This centre of ruling must be composed, according to my mind, of Russian political groups now living abroad. Their general agreement is necessary, and their place of assembly must be chosen in one of the political centres of world politics. There must immediately be made a united plan for the work of crushing Bolshevism. There must be an international organ invested with supreme power in the struggle with Bolshevism. It must consider and bring into life a plan for supporting Russian anti-Bolshevik organizations. This must be done immediately without waiting for the union of all Russians, because not only Russian but international interests are at stake.

"Personally I have my own plan of campaign which I am ready to place before the central Russian organization when composed, and I am ready with the remainder of devoted Russian men to continue the struggle in the Far East, and willing to obey the general plan and the leading centre of organizations."

Ataman Simionov concludes: "In the name of God and justice, in the name of universal civilization, take up arms against the universal enemy."

MR. T. Y. LO, C.B.E., formerly Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires to the Chinese Legation in London, left Shanghai on March 18 for Japan, en route for South America, where he will take up his new post as Chargé d'Affaires for China at Lima, Peru.

THE FOREIGNER'S RIGHTS IN CHINA

Insidious Attempts on Extraterritoriality: Why They Must be Strenuously Resisted: Treaty Port China and the Up-country Yamen

By Rodney Gilbert.

The following highly important article by Mr. Rodney Gilbert demands general attention. There is a sort of feeling in the air that the days of foreign extraterritorial rights in China are numbered, and this feeling has at least gone far enough and been echoed by sufficiently influential people to make it necessary to rouse the foreign community to a sense of the danger so that they may see to it that no erroneous ideas and misrepresentations gain credence at Home.

It is becoming very apparent in Peking that some Chinese person or group is furnishing the inspiration for a strenuous propaganda campaign against extraterritorial jurisdiction. The subject is one which is ingeniously raised at all Sino-foreign dinners at which returned students are present. The President in his farewell audiences with all Chinese who go abroad, particularly with those bound for Geneva, impresses upon them that they must campaign in foreign lands for the abolition of the "humiliating" extraterritorial clauses in the treaties, and it is rumoured that even foreign employees of the Government are requested to lend their weight to the campaign.

THAT MODEL COURT AGAIN.

Recently the Chinese press has carried the story of a projected model court which is to be established in Shanghai and which is to be so perfect that the foreigners will hasten to abandon their traditional privileges and put themselves at the mercy of this beneficent institution. As nearly as can be learned no direct representations have been made to the Legations on this score, but it is very apparent to any one familiar with the workings of the returned student's mind, that all this campaign is by way of initiation. The foreign diplomat is being shown what the returned student regards as signs of the inevitability of the abolition of extraterritoriality, prior to the great assault upon the sentimentality and sympathies of our Home Governments.

It is again characteristic of the mind of the returned-student that while this propaganda is being carried gaily forward, the Chinese enthusiasts are utterly oblivious to the fact that in foreign eyes the little incidents in Urga and elsewhere are much surer signs that no nation will feel warranted in seriously discussing a revision of the treaties which secure us immunity from Chinese judicial control for several more decades.

AN INSULT TO COMMON SENSE.

It is irritating in Chinese company to hear Chinese educated abroad enlarging upon the beautiful law codes which are being compiled in the inner recesses of the

poverty stricken Ministry of Justice, or of the model courts which are to be established in the vicinity of treaty ports, where foreign prestige, built upon extraterritoriality, guarantees them against political or military interference. It is irritating because in such discussions the Chinese deliberately underrate the common sense of the foreigner, and give him credit for no perception of what is going on all about him.

For so many reasons that it is a waste of time to review them, a code of perfect laws drawn up in the Ministry of Justice, or a model prison, or a model court, built within a stone's throw of a foreign community, has no more to do with the administration of justice in Paoting, for instance, than the elaborate system for the Ministry of War evolved in August, 1912, has to do with the state of the Chinese Army. No Chinese Army officer would have the face to present this document to a foreign military expert residing in China, who had asked for a monograph upon China's military machinery, but the returned student never lacks the audacity to bring forward his paper systems, evolved in some Ministry or Bureau which has not enough influence to command the appointment of the street sweepers before its door, as arguments for the relegation of control over foreigners to such persons as those who were in supreme power in Urga this past winter or in Yochow last summer.

THE FOLLIES OF IGNORANCE.

There are foreigners in the Treaty Ports, who have never travelled in the interior, who have never seen a mutiny, who have never seen a man beaten in a yamen, who have never seen men crucified on city gates, who have never seen manacled prisoners being marched to exile, who have never seen a Chinese hsien magistrate in action, who have never seen a looted city—whose relations with the Chinese, in short, have been confined to intercourse with obsequious servants or with amiable merchants and highly polished foreign-trained theorists, whose remarkable memories enable them to speak entirely in the pleasant platitudes of several languages—there are such persons who feel that in inflicting extraterritoriality upon the Chinese we are subjecting them to a humiliation from which in Christian charity they should be relieved.

There are others, whose knowledge of China is also limited, who imagine that they could do bigger and better business if they were permitted to reside in the interior under Chinese jurisdiction.

It is doubtful, however, whether there is a single foreigner who has spent as much as a year outside of

the Treaty Ports or who has watched the political wheels go round for an equivalent period in Peking, who would not echo the emphatic "Certainly not," which a recent canvass of the more important Legations in Peking elicited for the writer.

NOT PATRIOTISM BUT PIQUE.

The demand for the abolition of extraterritoriality does not come from the Chinese merchants, many of whom profit from sitting in the shadow of the protected foreigner, or from the Chinese-speaking officials, who are perfectly satisfied to have the foreign nations relieve them of the responsibility of keeping their refractory nationals within bounds. It comes from the youngster who has been abroad, who knows that China is backward in the administration of justice, who resents that the foreigner should have taken cognizance of this fact in treaties and in actual relations with China, and who would like to save the nation's face by deleting these tell-tale clauses from the treaties.

This desire is not born of patriotism, as is sometimes asserted, but from short-sighted pique. It is recognized as such by every foreign diplomatic or consular official in China and wins no respect for either the cause or its advocates.

WHAT CHINA MUST DO FOR CHINESE.

The first evidence which the Powers are going to demand when they come to consider China's fitness to take control of the persons and property of foreigners, is that even justice is administered to the Chinese people themselves in their courts and yamens, that their persons are safe when their conduct is within the law, that their commercial enterprises are free from official molestation or from unwarranted exactions, and that when they are charged with an offence, criminal or civil, in any court from Shanghai to Kashgar, from Hainan to Manchuli, they are given a fair trial according to a uniform, consistent system of procedure. The second guarantee which will presumably be demanded will be that between the persons or causes of Chinese and foreigners resident in China there be no discrimination.

One is led to doubt, by the spectacle of existing conditions, political and military, in the provinces whether there is any honest Chinese who believes that China will be in a position to meet these conditions within the next twenty-five years. Nor are there many who will argue that the codification of laws in Peking, which enjoys actual jurisdiction over little more than the metropolitan area, or the establishment of model courts in Treaty Ports, to which foreign residence certainly will not be confined if extraterritoriality is abolished, are more than experiments in preparation for conformity to these conditions.

FIRST AMEND THE GOVERNMENT.

The only commonsense view to take of the whole issue, putting

aside consideration for both sentiment and face, is that it will be time enough to talk of placing foreigners and foreign interests under Chinese jurisdiction, when China has achieved good government, both central and local, and that the ardent returned students, who yearn after the subjection of the foreign resident to Chinese law, will contribute much more to the consummation of their desires if they work for a good Government which will give their own people a square deal, than by sugaring their law codes, making show places of a few courts and prisons, or by carrying their sorrows to Geneva.

An outline sketch of existing conditions in China, which relate to the safety of the Chinese person or of Chinese property, may help to emphasize the sensibleness of what has been said above.

II.—Provincial Mandarins a Law to Themselves

The first argument against any immediate consideration of the abolition of extraterritoriality is that no administration, whether it be in Peking or Canton, or in the provincial capitals, exercises sufficient authority over the military and civil officials in the territories which it governs to ensure the execution of its orders or its promises. There can be no uniform judicial system, and no justice of any sort for that matter, where there is no respect for authority. In the recent Urga case the Peking Government had no more authority over the officials in Urga, who imprisoned Mongols and Russians without the semblance of a formal charge and with no thought of giving them a trial, than it had over affairs in Nepal. And the officials in Urga, with whom the resident foreigners were forced to deal at times, enjoyed no more authority over the soldiery who looted Chinese shops, raped Chinese women, shot Mongols and Russians in cold blood and otherwise distinguished themselves, than Peking has over the Shensi bandits.

Peking cannot stop opium-growing in Shensi. Peking has not a semblance of control over any phase of the administration of Manchuria where her chief military supporter is established. Peking cannot order Wu Pei-fu to move one soldier in or out of a locality unless Wu Pei-fu sees fit to acquiesce. Peking cannot stop Wang Chan-yuan from running the Wuchang mint at night in his own interest or from flooding the northern markets with depreciated coppers shipped free of freight charges on the Government railways.

THE SOLDIERS INDEPENDENCE.

Peking cannot call Li Hou-chi to account for supplying Chen Chiung-ming with equipment used against Lu Yung-ting. If Generalissimo Ku in Yunnan were to find a relative of President Hsu's or of Sun Wen's in Yunnanfu to-morrow and should decide to have him shot, neither Peking nor Canton would be in a position to exact re-

paration. Feng Yueh-hsiang lives on railway revenues which should come to Peking, but neither Peking nor any neighbouring Tsuchun is in a position to quibble with the independent commander about these irregularities. Chen Chiung-ming cannot prevent the soldiery in cities a hundred miles from his yamen from reopening the gambling houses officially closed and from running them to their own profit. When Chang Tso-lin decides to impose an illegal surtax upon salt the Peking Government is powerless to prevent him, even though it constitutes a violation of an agreement with foreign Powers, so the Salt Gabelle is forced to pay the Tsuchun \$200,000 a month to desist. Li Hou-chi and Wang Chan-yuan get \$100,000 a month each to keep their fingers off salt. When a military commander moves into a community and decides that his soldiers are due some fraction of their pay, he imposes a levy on the merchants and collects from foreign agencies like the Standard Oil and the B.A.T. as well as from the purely native shops, and in such cases the Tsuchun is not only unable but unwilling to interfere. If the merchants were not called upon to pay, the soldiers would look to him.

THE DANGER OF BEING RICH.

In China to-day no Chinese business man can afford to establish a conspicuously wealthy enterprise unless he has the local official, or some other official more powerful than the local man, in partnership with him, or unless he contrives to get within the bounds of a foreign concession. A high smoke stack is a too clearly visible clue to a possible source of illicit revenue for the local official. The only way a Chinese outside of protected areas likes to do business is in an inconspicuous way. The conspicuous shop in any Chinese city, in which particularly rich wares are displayed and which has an air of great prosperity, is invariably one capitalized by the officials.

The same is true of banks. There are scores of high officials, and even of ex-officials with influence, who are annually presented with hundreds of shares of stock in new commercial or industrial enterprises in the hope that their names on the lists of shareholders will give the merchants some degree of immunity.

A LAW SUIT SPELLS RUIN.

The Chinese traveller, when passing through an interior district in which many soldiers are garrisoned, always travels poorly and wears his worst clothes so as to be inconspicuous. A law suit in Chinese rural circles is a synonym for ruin and is never entered upon by any sane Chinese except when the craving for revenge upon some enemy renders him careless of consequences. It is traditional that the magistrate always contrives to get everything that both parties have before the case is settled. Bribery and the employment of false witnesses are as closely associated with courts in

the Chinese mind as the witness box and the gavel are in the mind of the Occidental. The successful farmer, whose diligence enables him to buy land and to add to his source of income, hesitates to register his purchases, prefers to take what are known as "white deeds"—deeds without the official seal—thereby laying up trouble for his descendants, because he does not want to attract official attention to his growing wealth. The foreigner, when shipping goods into the interior, trusts to his transit pass to see it through. The Chinese is held up and mulcted of all that he will pay without doing something desperate at every *likin* station, and Chinese transporting foreign goods under transit pass are forced to pay all they will pay at every station for the examination of their papers.

THE FOREIGN POSITION CONTRASTED.

These are only a few inconveniences incidental to life—and trade under Chinese jurisdiction which the Chinese lives down by virtue of infinite patience, thrift, and good temper. The examples are chosen at random, but no foreigner would describe a system which embodies such impositions and annoyances as good government. Now it would be interesting to know whether or not the advocates of the abolition of extraterritoriality believe that the foreigner, put on the same legal footing as the Chinese in China, would enjoy immunity from any of these trials and tribulations. The foreigner travelling in an interior community undoubtedly receives preferential treatment. The officials are solicitous for his comfort and the people are careful not to commit offences against his person or property. This preferential treatment is not provided for in treaties and is not solicited by the diplomats.

THE ONLY ARGUMENT FOR ABOLITION.

The abuse of the special privileges which extraterritoriality grants and of those which have nothing to do with treaties but which the Chinese concede by courtesy, is the sole sound argument in this year of grace for the abolition of extraterritoriality. If all of our nationals in China were beach-combers or *rouins*, we should either be forced to abandon extraterritoriality or govern China to control them. Whenever our nationals get as far beyond our consular authority as the subordinate officials of the Peking Government, for instance, are beyond the Government's control, the Chinese will have an argument at hand which will force us to consider a revision of the extraterritorial system. Until such time the responsibility for improvement is with the Chinese Government. When China is united, when all classes of Chinese officials acknowledge the authority of the Government to which the diplomats are accredited, and when justice is cleanly administered to the Chinese people themselves throughout the land, it will

be time enough to speculate upon the future and to debate as to whether foreigners under Chinese law will be given better or worse treatment than Chinese.

THE RUSSIAN DOWNFALL.

At this juncture we are led to conclude, though it may be slightly unjust, that the preferential treatment of foreigners in the interior is due to no inherent respect for the Occidental or the stranger, but to the prestige which his diplomats, backed by treaties, backed in turn by gunboats and efficient armies, have come to enjoy in recent decades. We might be inclined to take a more charitable view if it were not for Urga and the situation of Russians generally. The Russians used to enjoy as much prestige in China as the rest of us. It needs no recapitulation of recent events to convince the public in China to-day that the status of the average Russian in Chinese eyes is lower than that of the average Chinese. The Russian, deprived of his extraterritorial rights, is back where he was 300 years ago. He is a "wai-fan," an outer Barbarian, ranking in the Chinese mind with the Tibetans, the Mongols and the fish-skin Tartars. This is why they say "Certainly not!" in the Legations when one suggests the possibility of a revision of the extraterritorial clauses in the treaties.

It is amazing to the average foreigner that the Chinese in Peking, who are conducting the abolition propaganda and are sending delegates to Geneva to tell how China is inconvenienced by the extraterritorial provisions, cannot see this; but they cannot. They are so infatuated with themselves since they have contributed to deprive Germans and Austrians and now Russians, of the protection of their consular and diplomatic agents, that they are deliberately blind to the miserable showing that China is making in her administration and are shouting to one another that the great fight for "face" is nearly won.

GIVE GENEVA THE FACTS.

We are going to hear more of this from Geneva. All Chinese, not to mention a foreign agent or

so, who are bound for Switzerland, are primed with sad stories of China's disabilities under the extraterritorial provisions. It would not be amiss if those who assemble at Geneva were provided with a few facts about the disabilities of the Chinese people under their

own judicial and administrative systems. No one could compile a more convincing list of these latter disabilities than the Chinese merchants who enjoy the hospitality of the foreign concessions and who prosper by virtue of the protection of the protected foreigner.

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@ 3/1 = Tls. 6.49 @ 72.6 = \$8.93	
Gold Dollars, Bank's buying rate	
@ 60 3/4 = Tls. 1.65 @ 72.6 = \$2.27	
Mex. Dollars, market rate	72.525
Native Interest	04
Copper Cash	201,600

Bar Silver	33 1/2
Bank rate of discount	7%
Proportion reserve to liabilities	15%
Paris on London	Frs. 56
New York on London	G.\$3.92

OPENING AND CLOSING BANK RATES.

ON LONDON—	1 Tael
Tel. transfer	3/1
Demand	3/1 1/2
Credit 4 m/s.	3/4
Credit 6 m/s.	3/5 1/2
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	3/4 1/2
ON NEW YORK—	
Tel. transfer	60 1/2
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	68 1/2
ON PARIS—	
Demand	873
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	970
ON INDIA—	
Demand	237 1/2
ON HONGKONG—	
Demand	75
ON YOKOHAMA—	
Demand	79
ON BATAVIA—	
Demand	182 1/2
ON SINGAPORE—	
Demand	75

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR

MARCH.

Hk. Tl. 5.63 @ 3/2 1/2	£1
„ 1 @ 863	Francs 9.61
„ 1.46 @ 61 1/2	Gold \$1
„ 1 @ 78	Yen 1.42
„ 1 @ 245 1/2	Rupees 2.73
„ 1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50
„ 1 @ 16.20	Italian Lire \$1.05
Roubles no quotation.	

Sino-Italian Bank Quotations

Selling rates, March 24.—

It. Lire 15.00	Tl. 1
Swiss Frs. no wire	
Marks 37.00	Tl. 1
It. Lire 11.95	Y.1

Quotations, March 23.—

It. Lire 97.85	£1 stg.
It. Lire 24.90	\$1 U.S.
It. Lire 173.75	Frs. 100

(France).

Week's Exchange Notes

Mar. 25.

At the close of business on Wednesday the stock of silver in Shanghai comprised Tls. 42,417,000 and \$40,100,000, including Tls. 547,000 in silver bars. These figures include Tls. 6,640,000 and \$20,840,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars.

Bar Silver.—There were no movements during the week.

Sycee.—There were no movements during the week.

Dollars.—Arrivals were:—

\$550,000 from River Ports	
200,000 „ Ningpo	
200,000 „ Hangchow	
100,000 „ Soochow	

\$1,050,000

Shipments:—

\$400,000 to Amoy	
50,000 „ Chefoo	

\$450,000

SILVER.

The London market has had various fluctuations since the 18th instant when the price was quoted as 32 1/4 d. ready and 31 1/2 d. forward, as against 33 1/4 d. spot and 32 1/2 d. forward, the quotation on the afternoon of the 23rd instant. Rumours of an import tax on the metal to India were apparently a strengthening factor during the early part of the week on the ready and near market. It has, however, since been authentically announced that the free import of silver to India will be allowed to continue, on which news the market has weakened considerably, and both China and India are reported sellers. The New York price of silver shows an advance of 1 1/4 cents since the 18th instant. London/New York cross rate comes as 39 1/2.

EXCHANGE.

The quoted rate for T.T. selling shows an advance of 1d. as compared with the opening rates on the 18th instant. The market with the exception of interbank business has been lifeless, there being only a trifling demand for remittances and retirements, whilst on the other hand there has been little or nothing doing in exports. The market closed yesterday afternoon quiet and steady at T.T. 3/1d. with some sellers 1 1/2 d. higher.

THE WORLD'S SILVER

Influences in China

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s report of January 21 contains the following:—

We are indebted to Mr. Joseph Kitchin for the following information:—Chinese imports and exports of gold and silver for the year 1919 are remarkable, and those for 1920 when available will doubtless be of a similar character. We append details:—

(In millions of pounds)

	Gold	Silver	Gold and Silver (combined)
Net Imports.	Net Exports.	Net Imports.	Net Exports.
1913	—	0.2	5.4
1914	—	1.8	—
1915	—	2.3	—
1916	2.0	—	4.8
1917	1.9	—	4.5
1918	—	0.3	6.2
1919	12.8	—	17.2

It may be noted that in the case of India the years 1918-19 and 1919-20 showed record net imports of silver and gold respectively.

THE FACTOR OF EXPORTS.

Messrs. Montagu's report of February 3 says:—

The imminence of the Chinese New Year—commencing in three days time—and the reported difficulties of a Philippine institution, have brought the silver market into acute touch with speculative operations carried out in China exchange. Important though these immediate influences upon the price of silver have been, and may continue to be, they are but as eddies and froth upon a stream, the undercurrent of which is the determining factor as to its ultimate course.

Hence, if we reflect that the absorption of silver is linked more intimately with the East than with any other part of the world, the main point to ascertain, if we wish to gauge the tendency of the market, is whether conditions are, or may reasonably be expected to be, such as to warrant a strong set of the current in that direction. In other words, will the export trade from India and China in the near future show signs of vitality?

REDEMPTION OF BONDS

H. & S. Bank's Arrangement

London, March 22.

In order to overcome the difficulties in connexion with Stock Exchange dealings in bonds for redemption on a date succeeding the purchase of the bonds but preceding delivery, the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank has notified that arrangements have been made to hold drawings of certain securities on fixed dates, generally the first Tuesday of every month. A number of Chinese Government and railway and also Siamese Government stocks are specified in this connexion.—Reuter.

Japanese Treasury Notes

Tokio, March 19.

The Government will issue on March 22 treasury notes to the amount of Y.23,500,000 in order to supplement the deferred working capital of Government ironworks.—Eastern News Agency.

The Price of Roubles

A certain amount of attention has within the past few days been paid to the subject of roubles in Shanghai, but by Monday interest had apparently come to an end. Last Friday Kerensky roubles stood at 450 to the tael, but on the strength of the signing of the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement, they improved to the rate of 250 on Saturday. These and Romanoff notes are the only ones dealt in in Shanghai, and in the case of Romanoff roubles, the improvement was from 125 to 100. On Monday these quotations could only be described as nominal, as business had fallen to very small dimensions.

It is stated locally that those dealing in roubles are extremely

eager to seize upon any opportunity offering for the purpose of raising a gamble, and that the trade agreement offered such an excuse. As showing how dangerous such gambling is, it has to be pointed out that Chinese have for many months refused to accept any but unblemished notes. Notes slightly torn or perforated are not accepted, and it is said that even those which have been folded are also dismissed as valueless. In the circumstance the habit has arisen of selling notes in specially prepared covers which permit of their being kept clean and unfolded. To imagine that under such conditions the signing of a trade agreement could bring about genuine advance in the rouble seems to be stretching matters too far.

THE MARCH SETTLEMENT

Small in Dimensions

In contrast with the settlements of last March, June and September, the Stock Exchange settlement on Tuesday was of very small dimensions. As already stated, the forward business transacted since December has been on a small scale, and accordingly the necessary arrangements were put through at an early hour. In spite of optimistic suggestions, the future course of prices seems quite uncertain, and the most interesting feature of the moment seems to be the difficulty of obtaining debentures in spite of the higher quotations lately offered.

THE SHANGHAI MARKETS

Mar. 25.

PIECE GOODS.

The prevailing tone of the piece goods auctions this week has been quiet, induced by an absence of orders from the interior. These constant fluctuations in tone from week to week are inevitable so long as business remains in its present hand to mouth condition, and it is impossible to see any change for some time to come. This phase is, of course, more marked at the moment by reason of the strict limitations of credit imposed by the native banks, which so long as it continues will have a depressing effect on the market.

Prices at the auctions have on the whole been weaker, a feature which has been specially noticeable in Blacks. The season for these goods is now at an end, but it is generally believed that the difficulty of financing purchases has caused this weakness to be more marked than would otherwise have been the case. As regards Greys it seems that the dealers are paying a certain amount of attention to Japanese imports in this line, but from Japanese sources we learn that business in their goods is also on a very small scale, and that the process of dumping which was proceeding rather heavily a few months ago is now very nearly at an end.

This week we have received various communications from for-

eign merchants with reference to the piece goods position. One of these pointed out that our remarks of last week on clearances were "limitedly applicable to auction sales only" and that "stocks are at present immobile." Inquiry in other quarters does not confirm this opinion. In some cases clearances from godown have been heavier in the case of private material than as regards auctioned goods, while it is also pointed out that compared with a month ago firms who generally do a large business are now finding the offtake considerably improved. It is well-known of course that this offtake is infinitesimal in comparison with what might normally be expected at this time of the year, but the fact remains that goods are being cleared to a certain extent.

Another letter has produced a scheme for setting business upon a normal footing once more by enabling the losses sustained to be spread over all parties interested. We have no intention of going further into the matter than to mention the difficulty of obtaining uniform action in reference to such a matter. This is illustrated by what happened at a recent meeting of the creditors of a Chinese merchant, when although only about 20 foreign creditors were interested it was found practically impossible to induce all to pursue the same line of action.

COTTON AND YARN.

China Cotton—Very little business has been passing in cotton, the mills absorbing only a small amount beyond that already contracted for. The only export reported is to Newchwang and Swatow for native consumption. Closing quotations are:—

Tungchow	Tls. 23
Shanghai	" 22.25
Nanzu	" 22.20
Taichong	" 22.50
Shensi I	" 23.50
Shensi II	" 21.50

Local Yarn—Deliveries of local yarn continue good, although new orders are not coming forward to the mills to any extent. The position, nevertheless, is considered very satisfactory. In considering the fluctuations in yarn one important factor has to be considered—the operations of a number of speculators who, having sold short, are trying to depress the market. This has served at times to induce weakness which would otherwise have been absent. Cloth still remains a slow market.

American Cotton—Liverpool reported cotton steady on March 19 with quotations as follows:—Good Middling American spot, 7.31 pence; May, 7.71; July, 7.83. In New York cotton has advanced by nearly 100 points, the latest rates being:—May, 12.63; July, 13.07; October, 13.50; spot, 12.55. Opinion in America on the subject of prices seems to be sharply divided, for while one school believes that we have already seen the lowest prices, another fancies that the present reaction is merely tem-

porary. Messrs. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd., have received the following telegram dated March 21, "Ginners' census report, 13,197,000."

Sampin—Concurrently with the rise in silver and a certain amount of buying for export, Sampin has improved during the week, the rise being between Y.15 and Y.20. Yesterday's quotations were:—March, Y.177.40; April, Y.178.20; May, Y.185; June, Y.187.90; July, Y.188.80; August, Y. 188.70.

In their weekly report issued yesterday Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld & Son state:—

China Cotton.—The general outlook during the past week cannot be said to have undergone any decided change, when the situation is considered in its essential features. The demand for actual cotton has been very poor on the part of spinners who are being influenced by the weakness of the American and Indian markets. Under the circumstances, we see no reason to change our views that an advance in prices is unwarranted. Any attempt to force prices will be but a temporary success.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been keeping very firm with a further stiffening of prices until an advance of Tls. 4 from last week's level was attained, the market closing strong. 20's counts are in great demand whilst stocks are nil. 16's counts are keeping steady to firm with general inquiries from Kiangso, Fukien, Yungkow and from all sections of the Yangtze Valley. Sampin has advanced Y.7 within the last 24 hours, market closing with a very firm undertone.

From the foregoing position we still maintain that the outlook of the China mills is all that could be desired.

SILK.

So far as white silk is concerned the market is still influenced by the recent extensive fire. In view of the quantity of stock destroyed and the small amount now remaining for disposal, dealers are asking still higher prices. While these may possibly be justified in the circumstances, this policy is preventing any business.

A considerable business has, however, been done for America in tussah filatures, and this has caused prices to rise two or three per cent. A slight demand from Lyons for yellow steam filatures has also taken place, but prices having jumped up on the strength of this business, transactions have now come to an end.

SESAMUM SEED.

No business in sesamum seed is yet possible with Europe, and the Home market continues to decline. Locally, dealers would be willing to accept somewhat lower prices, not, however, low enough to make business possible.

HIDES.

The trade in hides remains at a standstill.

Silver in Shantung

A mining expert recently arrived in Peking from Shantung states, according to the Chinese Bureau of Economic Information, that a silver mine has just been discovered on the eastern hill of Siupaiting (水白町)—about 45 li East of Chiehmo (即墨), Shantung.

Japan's Trade With Szechuan

The Chinese Bureau of Economic Information states:—

The Japanese Chamber of Commerce in Chungking, supported by the Shanghai Chamber, is pressing the government in Tokio to establish direct communication with Szechuan. The Chambers call attention to the general upward tendency of all commercial activities in that province, and point out that all Japanese trade is carried in foreign bottoms. They are large exporters from Szechuan of raw material, and extensive importers of textiles and groceries. The Yangtze River must, the Chambers remark, continue to be the great highway for merchandise as continued internal disorder makes the construction of railways improbable, notwithstanding that a line from Hankow to Chengtu was authorized as far back as 1910.

Great Britain, France, and the United States have greatly benefited by their control of the river and Hankow and Shanghai are the chief centres for the Szechuan trade. It is not to be expected that Japanese goods will receive preferential treatment, especially through the difficult Three Gorges between Ichang and Chungking, since the whole of the shipping there under the direction of commercial rivals of other nationalities. Government action is therefore a necessity.

New Chinese Flour Mill

According to the Chinese Bureau of Economic Information a new flour mill named the Tsen Fen Mill is shortly to be established in Kuachow, on the eastern side of Yangchow. Its capital is \$600,000.

German Underselling Abroad

Buenos Aires, March 18.
In competition with British and American firms, who quoted 70 and 118 pesos per wheel, respectively. Krupps have secured a contract for the supply of 10,000 steel wheels to the Argentine State Railways. Krupps' price was 49 pesos.—Reuter.

Kailan and Ironworks

Tientsin, March 19.

The Kailan Mining Administration is reported to have decided to establish a big ironworks in Chihuantao with a capital of \$15,000,000. The site covers 30 square miles and the output is estimated at 2,500,000 tons of pig-iron per year. In this connexion, a contract for the raw materials has already been concluded with the Ping-

hsiang Iron Mining Co. in the Yangtze Valley.—Eastern News Agency.

Coal Output

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending March 12 and the sales during the same period were as follows:—

	Tons.
Output	89,229
Sales	80,412

American Tariffs

Washington, March 21.

At the request of President Harding, whose idea appears to be to avoid any embargo and to limit the Bill to a few items, the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives is sounding the Republican senators in regard to the feasibility of the early passage of the Emergency Tariff Bill.

The Committee has decided in favour of taking up the Tariff Bill with a view to passing it through Congress with a six months' limitation.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF EXPORTS.

The Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Herbert Hoover, intends to appoint a Committee to study trade routes for American exports, and to inquire into the questions of rail facilities, harbours and steamship lines, and the application of the preferential railway rates section of the Merchant Marine Act.—Reuter.

Shipowners' Liability on Bills of Lading

London, March 22.

The Imperial Shipping Committee, including both shippers and shipowners, which is investigating the question of the liability of shipowners under bills of lading, has made a unanimous report recommending uniform legislation throughout the Empire on this question and proposing the establishment of a special body, common to the Empire, to deal with exceptions and the limits of liability instead of the usual course of reporting only to the British Prime Minister.

The Committee addressed its conclusions to the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Newfoundland and to the Secretaries of State for India and the Colonies.—Reuter.

International Chamber of Commerce

Paris, March 23.

The International Chamber of Commerce met yesterday under the presidency of M. Clementel. With the newly admitted groups, the Chamber now comprises 11 nations, and 257 new members were elected yesterday.

A congress is to be held in London at the end of June and the Council of the League of Nations

has decided to request the various governments of the countries belonging to the League who have not yet been affiliated to send representatives of industry, commerce and banking to the London congress at which Mr. Walter Leaf, Chairman of the London County, Westminster and Parr's Bank, will preside over the finance group.—Reuter.

Britain's Wheat Imports

Washington, March 20.

Great Britain is again on her pre-war basis as regards her importations of wheat, whereas it is reported that Holland and Belgium are taking only half their pre-war requirements.—U. S. Naval Radio through Reuter.

Mexican Oilfields

London, March 21.

A number of international stock-brokers have sent a letter to the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, calling attention to statements in the press regarding the prospects of the company.

The latter has replied, admitting the appearance of water in some of its oil fields but pointing out that this is a normal phenomenon in Mexico. Although small companies are affected by it, Mexican Eagle shareholders had, it was stated, no ground for alarm as the company was holding large oil-bearing territories in reserve against such eventualities and was at present producing more than the refineries could handle.—Reuter.

SANITARY LAUNDRY CO.

The Shortage of Capital

The directors of the Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ltd., have issued a special report to the shareholders covering the period from November 30, 1920, to February 28 last. This report points out that the total number of shares subscribed for is 10,717, equalling Tls. 107,170, while the capital expenditure has amounted to Tls. 134,778.60. In the expectation that after the company had actually commenced business the public would more fully support the enterprise and subscribe for the unallotted balance of shares, the company's bankers granted a special overdraft as working capital, not to exceed Tls. 60,000, secured by the whole assets of the company.

Since the first allotment new shares have not been applied for as the directors had hoped, and the directors now feel that the time has arrived when if the enterprise is to succeed it will be necessary for shareholders to increase their present holdings by subscribing additional capital. It is pointed out that there is an increasing demand for the company's laundry work, the monthly output, of which is 111,584 pieces, whereas the minimum initial output when the whole plant is working is estimated at 700,000, which could be increased.

The suggestion of the directors is that each shareholder should subscribe for and be allotted at par one additional share in the company for every two at present held. If this suggestion is adopted by all shareholders the additional capital subscribed will amount to Tls. 53,585, which will allow of the overdraft of the company being paid off. A form has accordingly been issued to all shareholders for subscription. The directors place the alternative before the shareholders in the following terms:—

"Should the shareholders decline to accept the directors' suggestion and be unwilling to subscribe for the additional number of shares which the directors consider is necessary for the company to carry on business, and in view of the fact that the company has no cash funds at all, without which it cannot continue to do business, the company will be compelled to go into liquidation. Such a course would naturally result in a forced sale by the liquidator, and while the bank is certain of recovering its overdraft, the shareholders may eventually lose a portion of their capital invested."

The directors add that the Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., and other shareholders have signified their intention of subscribing for further shares in proportion to the amount of their present holdings.

SHANGHAI PLANTATIONS TRUST, LD.

No Allotment

The directors of the Shanghai Plantations Trust, Ltd., have decided not to proceed to allotment, the support received from the public being insufficient to warrant such a course. The announcement of the formation of this company was made about a month ago, the scheme being to secure enough money to be able to finance any of the local companies which might be in difficulties through the present crisis in the rubber industry. It was hoped that shareholders in these companies would realize the financial difficulties facing the industry, and by supporting the proposed Trust assist in safeguarding

as far as possible the capital they had previously invested.

The results of this effort have been most disappointing, for, apart from those originally interested in the flotation of the Trust, only 52 members of the public thought fit to subscribe. In the circumstances the directors have resolved to abandon the scheme, and cheques will be returned to intending subscribers in exchange for banker's receipts.

CRITICAL MONTHS AHEAD.

As was pointed out at the time the prospectus was issued of the Shanghai Plantations Trust, Shanghai has about 15 million taels invested in rubber, and it must be a matter for speculation as to how much of this has been placed in danger through the apathy of the public with reference to this matter of financial support. Reports from London and Singapore all indicate that another five or six months must elapse before any pronounced improvement in the industry can be hoped for, and these are the months which will be specially critical for plantation companies short of cash.

It is well-known that many planters in the F. M. S. are already out of employment on account of the depression in the industry, and it is understood that others are ready to accept reduced salaries in order to keep their situations going. Chinese owned estates have in some cases already reverted to jungle by reason of the want of sufficient capital, and it is generally believed that other estates may have to follow suit at no distant date. The danger resulting from this is that, when a shortage of raw material becomes pronounced, as it is almost certain to do at some time in the future, trails will be blazed through this jungle, trees heavily tapped, and all the evils of over-production again repeated.

WHAT CAN BE DONE.

The flotation of the Shanghai Plantations Trust having failed, it is now interesting to see what will happen in the near future with those companies which are compelled to raise additional capital to finance their estates. It seems more than likely, in fact almost certain, that some will have to go

to their shareholders and either ask them to take up any unissued shares there may be, or to subscribe to an issue of debentures. If shareholders are not prepared to assent to either course, there are companies here whose fate must be considered doubtful.

In other places than Shanghai there has been difficulty in raising the funds necessary to finance plantation companies through the present crisis, and the details of a proposed debenture issue which a Singapore company endeavoured to float are of first interest as showing the state of affairs. This particular company offered to the public second mortgage debentures bearing interest at 12 per cent., which also carried the option of conversion into shares of the company. Further comment on this state of affairs is needless.

At first glance the present position in Shanghai rather indicates a total apathy on the part of the public in regard to their rubber commitments, but it seems more than likely that among the rank and file there was an expectation that the financial support would come from the big capitalists and that accordingly there was no necessity for them to act. The erroneousness of such a belief has been fully demonstrated.

Mr. W. W. Ritchie, formerly Commissioner in Shanghai of the Chinese Postal Service, and Mrs. Ritchie left on Saturday for Harbin, to which place Mr. Ritchie has been transferred. Before taking up his duties in Harbin Mr. Ritchie will tour Manchuria, etc., for about a month.

A TELEGRAM from Tokio to the Eastern News Agency says that on March 1 the land surveying department of the War Office, despatched to Hokkaido a survey party in order to complete the map of the island, and according to a recent report from the party, they have already penetrated into the unknown wilderness there. The map in question is due to be completed in a year or two and then it is intended to survey Formosa, Karafuto and Korea.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co. Ltd.

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HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI

LAW REPORTS

A COLLISION OFF THE TAKU BAR

The Nancy Moller's Story

At H. M. Supreme Court last Friday, the hearing was continued of the action in which damages are claimed in connexion with a collision between two vessels outside the Taku Bar on the night of March 16. The owners of the str. Cheng Lee claim Y.19,915 and \$8,775, from the owners of the Nancy Moller in respect of the damage done.

Mr. R. Evans and Mr. E. L. Hartopp appear for plaintiffs, and Mr. H. P. Wilkinson and Mr. S. H. McKean for defendants.

The case for plaintiffs closed with evidence by the chief engineer and the second mate of the Cheng Lee, both of whom stated that their vessel was at anchor at the time of the collision.

Mr. Evans intimated that an important witness whom he wished to call was at present sick and unable to attend.

Captain Edward Forsyth, the pilot in charge of the Nancy Moller at the time of the accident, was then called. In answer to Mr. McKean, he stated that on the night in question he went on board at 10.30. The Nancy Moller was then lying northeast of the customs hulk outside the Taku Bar. He reported to the Captain that he thought they might be able to get under way at 11.30, and at 11.38 they proceeded at full speed towards the entrance buoy. He came in between the Cheng Lee and the Tong Lee, passing the Cheng Lee port side to port side, and being then in a straight line for the entrance buoy. Before reaching the Cheng Lee, witness saw her red navigation lights and drew the Captain's attention to it. He was not surprised to see these lights, knowing that the Cheng Lee was expected to leave at about that time. Approaching the entrance, witness saw 11 ft. of water signalled on the bar and told the captain they would have to turn and wait for 10 or 15 minutes.

His vessel was then about a cable or a cable and a half away from the entrance, and anchored about two cables away from the Cheng Lee, which was lying slightly on the port bow, about ENE and heading E. by N. From this position witness could only see her stern light. Shortly afterwards, whilst on the look out for the tide signals, the chief officer on the foc'sle called out that a steamer was rapidly drifting on top of the Nancy Moller. The latter was put full speed astern, but it was impossible to avoid the accident. The engines of the Cheng Lee were working, and witness saw the wash of her propellers. Witness hailed the captain and asked him to go ahead. Had he done so, he might

have cleared the Nancy Moller. The Cheng Lee crossed their anchor chain, and they had to let out further chain and drag the anchor through the mud. When this had been done, they steamed round on the Cheng Lee's starboard side quite close. They gave the name of their ship in response to the Captain's inquiry and asked if he needed assistance. The chief officer's impression was that he replied that he was not badly damaged. Next day it was found that a link in the Nancy Moller's anchor chain, about 12 fathoms from the anchor, had been broken. Witness had not the slightest doubt that it had been broken in the impact.

The hearing was further adjourned.

THE THREE LITIGANTS

Three British seamen appeared before Mr. G. W. King at H. M. Police Court on Monday charged with having behaved in a disorderly manner outside the Hanbury Institute, and with doing damage to the amount of \$1.50.

The evidence was that the defendants, who were staying at the Institute, made a noisy attempt to gain admittance at 1.30 a.m. yesterday, and smashed a window. It was added that they were not drunk, did not fight, and were more or less orderly.

Mr. J. H. Inwood, Superintendent of the Hanbury Institute, mentioned that the defendants had been staying at the Institute some two or three months, awaiting the result of an action in the American Court against the Robert Dollar Company. It appeared that they should have left Shanghai on March 7 on the str. Tamba Maru, but upon going aboard they refused the accommodation provided for them. A cable was sent to Hongkong and the reply came back "Accommodation suitable, ventilation insufficient." The defendants had brought an action against the Robert Dollar Co. in respect of this passage.

His Worship dismissed the defendants with a caution, ordering them to pay the damage.

CLAIM AGAINST

MR. J. I. EZRA

The Defendant in Bankruptcy

In H. M. Supreme Court on Monday, before his Honour Judge Skinner Turner, the Netherlands Trading Society were plaintiffs in a claim against Mr. Judah I. Ezra. Plaintiffs claimed against defendant as the maker of a promissory note for Tls. 94,732.87, dated December 2, 1920, payable on demand to plaintiffs, or order. On December 3, Tls. 4,100 were paid on account, leaving a balance due of Tls. 90,632.87.

Mr. H. Lipson Ward appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. M. Reader Harris for defendant.

Mr. Ward read an affidavit filed by plaintiffs' chief clerk proving the debt, and that the promissory note had been dishonoured.

Mr. Harris admitted that defendant did not deny the claim. On Saturday he had filed a petition in bankruptcy, and counsel now asked for a stay of proceedings under Section 9 of the Bankruptcy Act. The debt was not denied and plaintiffs would not be prejudiced in any way. They would be able to obtain their costs up to date. If judgement were given, he would ask for a stay of execution.

Mr. Ward said he thought the section of the Bankruptcy Act quoted referred to cases in which there was some issue involved, and proceedings were stayed in order to enable the Official Receiver or the Trustee in Bankruptcy to decide whether he would defend the action. There was no issue involved in this case, and counsel therefore asked for judgement at once.

His Lordship gave judgement for plaintiffs, with costs, and added that as a receiving order had been made, no execution was to be issued until after application had been made.

REVISION OF BRITISH JURY LIST

Mr. A. L. Anderson's Unsuccessful Claim for Exemption

His Honour Judge Skinner Turner sat at the Supreme Court on Monday to hear application for exemption from service under the revised jury list. There were two applicants, Mr. A. L. Anderson and Mr. Matthew Nissim.

Mr. Anderson informed his Lordship that he had been Assistant Commissioner of Police (special constables) since May, 1918. He had gone through the jury list and could not find there the names of his superior officers, or others holding the same rank as himself. He therefore applied for exemption.

His Lordship—If your application is granted, I shall have to exempt every special constable in the force.

Mr. Anderson—They do not hold appointments under the Council.

His Lordship—What do they hold, then? They must hold something.

Mr. Anderson—They are just the same as the Volunteers.

His Lordship—Well, I am not aware that Volunteers are exempt from jury service, either officers or men. The Commandant is exempt under a special Order in Council, because he is an officer of H. M. Forces.

Mr. Anderson said in this matter of exemption he thought he was exactly on the same footing as the Police Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner.

His Lordship—Mr. Anderson, if I understand the position rightly, you are assistant Superintendent of Police for the Special Constables.

Mr. Anderson—I hold an appointment from the Council as

Assistant Commissioner of Police.

His Lordship—It is a nominal appointment, nothing else. It was merely created for the purpose of Special Constables. Can you show me any reference to anything in the Order in Council which entitles you to exemption?

Mr. Anderson replied that he could not; but it seemed that officers of similar rank were exempt.

His Lordship—But they are permanently employed by the Council and give their whole time to the work of the police and the discovery of crime in the Settlement. I am afraid you have not shown sufficient ground for exemption. If I exempted you I should have to exempt all special constables. The Volunteers are not exempt, and I see no reason why the police should be.

The only other applicant was Mr. Matthew Nissim, who was exempted as having passed the age limit.

BRITISH JURY SERVICE

The Question of Exemption

Before being sworn to serve on the jury in the trial of a Sikh at H.M. Supreme Court on Tuesday, Mr. F. S. Gibbings asked his Honour Judge Skinner Turner to grant him exemption for business reasons. Applicant produced certain telegrams with regard to urgent business, and also stated he was short-handed in the office.

His Lordship replied that he found it difficult to grant Mr. Gibbings' application. If he did so, he would have to give exemption to all others who put forward the same plea. He was afraid he could not accede to the request. "Before discharging the other jurors who have been called," his Lordship continued, "I should like to say, since the annual revision of the jury list yesterday has curiously enough been followed by a jury case to-day, that jury service by British subjects in China is part of the price that is paid for immunity from the local courts of China. It is never an arduous task, for we have but few jury cases in a year. Save in murder trials, our jury consists of five male British residents selected by lot out of 15 persons also selected by lot. Persons entitled to exemption are expressly named in Article 32 of our Order in Council. In addition, by courtesy, we never summon the members of the Council while they are actually in office, and by arrangement with the Council itself, the Fire Brigade are also exempted, on the same grounds as the Police.

WHEN RELIEF IS GIVEN.

"Then the Court always grants exemption on a medical certificate, and is always ready to listen to any reasonable application for exemption for any particular case or day; but this application must be made promptly on receipt of the summons, in order to allow the officers of this Court to summon a substitute. The order then is, that the individual so excused is to be called

for the next jury. Thus, for this very case it was represented to me that a stockbroker without a partner had been called and that to-day is settlement day. I directed him to be excused and had another man called in his place, but he will be called next time we want a jury. He applied promptly. Also, long trials generally result in an exemption for the jurors who actually serve from liability for some stated time; but long cases do not mean cases that only last for one day. It is not to be forgotten that the Court seldom sits for more than four and a half hours a day: two and a half in the morning and two in the afternoon, so that a good deal of the day is available for other duties for all of us. I am always anxious to do what I can to assist you in this matter. At the same time, I remember that jury service is a very important duty that British subjects are called upon to do. Those of you who have been called and whose services are not required may now leave, and I thank you on behalf of the King Emperor for your attendance."

ATTEMPTED MURDER CHARGE

Chinese Woman Attacked With Chopper: Sikh on Trial in Supreme Court

The trial of Mula Singh, charged with wounding a Chinese woman with intent to murder her at a house in Urga Road on the morning of February 11, took place at H. M. Supreme Court on Tuesday, before his Honour Judge Skinner Turner and a jury composed of Messrs. R. V. Dent, F. S. Gibbings, D. H. Read, E. E. Parsons, and H. G. Manwaring.

At the opening, his Lordship made certain observations, reported in another column, with regard to jury service.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson (Crown Advocate) conducted the prosecution, and Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defence.

CHINESE WOMAN'S STORY.

The complainant was first called and stated that she had known accused for over a year. About 9.30 on the day in question he called at the house in Urga Road and knocked at the door of witness's room. She got out of bed to see him and, asking him why he came, accused answered "that he wanted to take my life for having reported him to the police and so causing his dismissal from the force." Accused added that he would carry out his threat unless he were paid \$300. Finding that accused meant this seriously, witness got out of bed, whereupon accused seized her by the hair and cut her on the neck with a chopper.

In cross-examination, Mr. Goldring suggested that witness and accused had been very friendly, had exchanged photographs, and that accused had given her gold

bangles, and a lot of money from time to time. All these things witness denied.

The Chinese P. C. who arrested the accused said that he saw him throw away a chopper on leaving the complainant's house. On the way to the station he tried to remove blood from his hands and turban.

THE INJURIES RECEIVED.

Dr. Ellen Clarke Fullerton, head doctor at the St. Elizabeth's Hospital, described complainant's injuries. Besides cuts on head and neck, the middle finger of her left hand was severed, the ring finger partially severed, and she had a cut on her left fore-arm.

In answer to Mr. Goldring, witness said the wounds indicated that only a moderate amount of force had been used. The chopper was commonly used as a weapon by the Chinese.

Tong Ping-ziang, husband of the complainant's sworn sister, living in a house opposite that in which the assault occurred, gave evidence as to seeing the accused in the middle of a crowd of Chinese who were afraid to tackle him because he carried a chopper.

"I put it to you," said Mr. Goldring to witness, "that it was you yourself who inflicted these wounds on complainant."

"I was in bed at the time," answered witness. "How is it possible! She is the sworn sister of my wife."

Several other witnesses were called in support of the case for the prosecution, including Drs. Davies and Walker, of the Public Health Department, and Dr. Tong Sih-kwei, assistant surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital.

ACCUSED GIVES EVIDENCE.

On the resumption in the afternoon accused gave evidence on oath. He stated that he was formerly in the Indian Army, received an honourable discharge, and then joined the Shanghai Municipal Police, serving until December last. He had known the complainant for over five years, and at her house, where he was a frequent visitor, he also met the witness Tong Ping-ziang—known as "Jumping John." He had obliged this lively gentleman with loans on various occasions, and on the morning in question went down to see him about repayment. "John" went away, telling witness to wait while he got some money, and on his returning in a few minutes time he caught hold of witness by the coat and wrenched a button away. Witness then blew his police whistle. In drawing it from his pocket, he cut his hand with a key attached to a ring with the whistle. Witness denied having assaulted complainant.

NOT GUILTY.

In cross-examination, witness suggested that Tong Ping-ziang committed the assault in order to prevent his taking the complainant to Hongkong, and that afterwards the complainant and Tong conspired together to tell this story in order to

get out of paying the money they owed to him.

His Lordship—Why did you go there at all that morning?

Accused—To receive money.

In addressing the jury for the defence, M. Goldring suggested the possibility of the crime having been committed by "Jumping John" or his wife from motives of revenge or jealousy. He recalled a case on board a vessel at Hongkong where a knife was thrust into an innocent man's hand and actually held there until a ship's officer appeared and was told, "There's the man who did it!" And the man was so scared that he held the knife himself for a few minutes longer.

His Lordship summed up and the jury retired. Upon returning, they entered a verdict of "Not Guilty", and his Lordship discharged the accused.

SEQUEL TO ATTEMPTED KISS

Ex-Officer Charged with Assault

An extraordinary case of assault at the Palace Hotel was the subject of proceedings in H. M. Police Court last Friday, before Mr. G. W. King. The complainants were M. Jean Pernod d'Arriere and his wife, Madame Therese Pernod d'Arriere, and the defendant, F. B. Chapman, who is staying at the hotel, was charged with having committed an assault upon both complainants, causing actual bodily harm to M. Pernod.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for complainants and Mr. Linebarger for defendant.

In opening the case, Mr. Newman stated that complainants were distinguished French visitors passing through Shanghai. On March 15 they spent the evening at the Palace Hotel, and after dinner Madame Pernod left the dining room to go to her room on the fourth floor. There were two men in the lift as she went down, and one of them, the defendant, without any warning put his arm round her and attempted to kiss her. She pushed him away and he then hit her on the face with his fist, causing her nose to bleed. Very excited, she got to her room, the two men following. At that moment her husband came down the corridor and asked what the two men were doing. They slipped away and separated and, naturally infuriated, M. Pernod ran to find them. Ultimately, he went to the bar upstairs and he had only half opened the door when he received a smashing blow on the head from a champagne bottle. Neither complainant nor his wife had ever seen the two men before. Just before the assault, defendant went into the bar and asked for a bottle. The boy refused to give him one, whereupon defendant threatened that if he did not hand one over something would happen. The boy then gave him a bottle and ran away.

Madame Pernod then gave evidence, stating that she was a visitor

to Shanghai on her way to Tientsin and was staying at the Palace Hotel. When the accused tried to kiss her in the lift she slapped his face. The other man did nothing, and she asked him if he allowed a man to beat a woman. He replied that he was an American. The two men followed her into her room. After having washed the blood from her face witness followed her husband, who had gone upstairs to look for the two men, and she saw him lying on the floor at the entrance to the bar "looking like St. John the Baptist in a pool of blood." Since the assault, witness had vomited blood and suffered from nervous breakdown.

A LAPSE OF MEMORY.

Mr. Linebarger, addressing the Court, said defendant and his counsel were placed in a very difficult position because they were not in a position whatsoever to deny what took place. Their sympathies were entirely with the complainants and he was particularly instructed to say that the defendant sincerely regretted what had happened.

The defendant, Francis Benjamin Chapman, of Ontario, Canada, then gave evidence. He said he graduated from Toronto University Engineering School in 1902. During the war he served at Verdun, Sanctuary Wood, and other places, was wounded, gassed, and suffered from shell shock. His health had been broken ever since. On the day of the assault he had no breakfast or tiffin. He had several drinks at the Palace Hotel and more at the Astor House. He dressed for dinner at the Palace and remembered nothing after that. He invited somebody to dine with him, but did not know who it was. He had no further recollection of anything until he was wakened next morning.

DANGEROUS TO DRINK.

Cross-examined, defendant said the trouble in Shanghai was it was too easy to get stimulants here. He attributed his condition to shell shock, and the drinks he had.

In answer to a suggestion for a remand for medical evidence as to shell-shock, Mr. King said they did not want any dissertation on that subject. He had known some victims and the curious things they did was common knowledge.

Defendant went on to say that before he came to Shanghai, on one occasion in Montreal, he knew it was most dangerous for him to drink. He had had no drink since this affair. He truthfully had no recollection of the assaults.

Mr. King said accused must realize how thoroughly ashamed of himself he should be. No decent man could have behaved as he had done. He had assaulted this lady and her husband and if the matter ended there he had qualified for the maximum sentence of two weeks hard labour and he would have been given that. However, he felt that a man who had done good service should get one more

chance—only one. He would fine accused the maximum sum which could be imposed (£10), and he would pay Mr. Newman's costs for these proceedings. He would also have to enter into a bond to abstain from liquor henceforth. Accused could see what drink had brought him to. Complainants did not want compensation: it would probably add to their injuries.

His Worship said he also wished to blame the man who had chosen not to appear in Court. After the remark made to him by the lady and his answer, his Worship did not envy that man his conscience.

In connexion with the above, Mr. J. A. Berthet, of No. 21 Markham Road, has asked us to state that he is not the Mr. Berthet mentioned in our report—the unidentified person who came in for so much apparently deserved censure during the hearing.

A CASE OF PUBLIC NUISANCE

J. T. Hammond Summoned by French Municipal Council

At H. M. Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. G. W. King, J. T. Hammond, of 51 Szechuen Road, was summoned for a breach of the French Municipal land regulations, by having an open cess pool dangerous to health outside No. 320 Avenue Joffre.

Mme. Rosenberg appeared on behalf of the French Municipal Council.

A representative of the French Municipal Council's Sanitary Department described a visit to defendant's office on February 1 to inform him of the defective drain. He shouted at witness to get out of his office and bring him the name of the complainant on the following morning. When witness told him politely he was not supposed to let him know, defendant became worse and shouted "To hell with you Frenchies." He used other bad language. The cess pool, which was choked up and had its cover broken, was repaired a week later, at the expense of the occupier of the house.

Defendant produced a copy of the regulations under which he was summoned, which he said applied to the owner of the property, and therefore not to himself, because he was not the owner.

Mr. Huber, the occupier of No. 320 Avenue Joffre, gave evidence as to paying for the cleaning of the cess pool, and said defendant was his landlord.

In answer to defendant, witness said he believed the house belonged to Mr. Algar. He had been told so, but did not know.

Defendant asked that the summons be dismissed. The regulations referred specifically to the owner of the property, and the prosecution had not proved who the owner of this house was. Further,

the Council had not give him "due notice" as was required. He only received verbal notice. In any case, the cess pool served five houses and they could not make the landlord of one particular house responsible. The house belonged to the Yangtze Land and Finance Co.

Mme. Rosenberg—You have received rent for this house as landlord.

Defendant—As lessor.

A discussion ensued as to the meaning of the word "proprietor" in the Regulations, defendant contending that it meant the one who "let" the house.

There was a further discussion as to the ownership of the five houses served by this particular cess pool, and it was argued for the prosecution that defendant was summoned because the offending drain was immediately outside his house in the row.

Mme. Rosenberg stated that Mr. Hammond was owner of the five houses.

Defendant—If you can prove that, I will subscribe Tls. 1,000 to any Shanghai charity you like to name, and pay your bill. If the land is in my name, I make the same offer.

His Worship—You have not proved that the defendant owns the five houses.

Mme. Rosenberg—Well, of course, I am not quite sure.

M. Du Pac de Marsoulies interposed with the argument that the man who owned the house immediately in front of the cess pool was liable for its condition.

His Worship—A case of first come, first served.

Eventually, his Worship adjourned the case until Wednesday to give the prosecution an opportunity of proving the ownership of the five houses in question.

Case Dismissed

The hearing was resumed on Wednesday.

Mr. Legendre, Secretary of the French Municipal Council was called, and produced a plan showing that the cesspool in question served the defendant's house, No. 320, and No. 314.

His Worship—Defendant admits ownership of No. 320. What we want to know is, who owns the other four?

Madame Rosenberg, for the prosecution, submitted that defendant's responsibility was established when it had been proved that he was the landlord of No. 320, outside which the cesspool was situated.

Mr. Legendre added that Messrs. Algar & Co. were landlords of the other house, No. 314.

His Worship—Why don't you bring Messrs. Algar & Co. here. Are they not equally liable?

Mr. Legendre—Certainly, but Mr. Hammond's tenant has complained about the cesspool. If the other tenant had complained we should have picked upon Messrs. Algar.

His Worship—It is a dual responsibility.

AN OBSCURE BY-LAW.

Madame Rosenberg suggested that defendant could not very well evade responsibility since he charged Tls. 85 rent against other people's Tls. 45, and also required a substantial deposit.

His Worship ruled that since the cesspool served both houses, the two landlords should be held responsible. He thought this point ought to be made clear in the by-laws. It was not equitable that one landlord should be made to bear the burden of the two houses. He could not find that defendant was alone responsible, and must, therefore, dismiss the case. There was no question but that defendant had been rude to the Council's representative, and this was no doubt the reason why he found himself in the police court. His Worship added that he hoped, as the result of this case, the by-law would be made clear, so that there would be no further difficulty of this kind.

BOOKKEEPER CHARGED WITH THEFT

Serious Allegation in British Police Court

Fernando Julio Baretto, bookkeeper, of 707 Jukong Road, appeared before Mr. G. W. King at H. M. Police Court on Wednesday upon a charge that, at some date prior to March 21, on the premises of the Hongkong Mercantile Co., No. 1 Jinkee Road, he did feloniously steal a written instrument, viz., a bill of lading, covering 1,302 cases of tin valued at G.\$14,000.

Mr. M. Reader Harris appeared for the defence and asked for a remand. Defendant, he said, was a married man and was not able to put up more substantial bail than \$1,000.

Mr. R. T. Bryan, Junr., for the prosecution, said he understood from the police that the property alleged to have been stolen was valued at \$30,000.

His Worship granted a remand for one week, and allowed bail in two British sureties of \$1,000 each.

TROUBLE FROM "THE TRENCHES"

At the U. S. Court on Saturday, when a bluejacket from U. S. S. New Orleans was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and wilfully damaging property, he said he had been drinking in "the Trenches".

The Commissioner, Mr. F. J. Schuhl, expressed his surprise that these bars were still open. Chief Inspector Vaughan said he believed that many cafés of ill repute were under Japanese management in that district, and still in business.

It was stated on behalf of the police that the accused had also been drinking at the Victoria Bar.

A houseboy employed at No. 16 Soochow Road gave evidence to the effect that the defendant, accompanied by a Pole, came to the door of the house and demanded admittance. The two men smashed in the door of the house. They also pulled away the brass fittings.

In fining the accused \$20 and costs, the Commissioner said it should be within the power of the Municipal Police to keep an eye on the conduct of such bars as the Victoria, which were in the Settlement.

Inspector Vaughan:—The bars are licensed to sell drink, and we cannot stop them from doing so. Your Honour's previous remarks on the subject have already been noted. The police have received instructions to keep a closer observation on such premises.

The defendant was ordered to be handed over to the Naval authorities, and to pay half the damage done to the property in the Soochow Road, in addition to the fine imposed by the Court. His companion, being a Polish subject, was brought before the French Consular Court on Friday, and fined \$15.

CIVIL ENGINEER'S FALL

Sad Story of Ruination by Drink

Described as a civil engineer, Horace M. Wood, who was before the U. S. Court on March 5 for being drunk and disorderly five days after his return from Bilibid Prison, Manila, where he had served a sentence of nine months imprisonment for drunkenness and vagrancy was on Wednesday charged with vagrancy at the U. S. Court, before his Honour Judge C. S. Lobingier.

Mr. H. D. Rodger, acting District Attorney, conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. L. W. Hartigan defended.

DEFENDANT'S SAD TALE.

Prisoner in the witness box gave an account of his life during the past six years. At one period he was resident engineer to the Madeira Mamore Railway in Brazil, and also held a similar position on a Mexican tramway company, where he directed construction of steel buildings. He admitted that he had a weakness for drink. He had several reasons for being in Shanghai, as he wished to pawn jewellery sent to him by his wife, and expected some money to be here awaiting him. Employment had also been promised him by a mining firm in Manchuria, and he expected to receive a sum of money from his wife by the next mail. The prison authorities said they could only give him a free passage to San Francisco, where he would have been destitute.

Judgment was reserved, his Honour saying that if his counsel could arrange to secure the man a passage home, and inform the Court of this arrangement the prisoner might be discharged.

CARGO PILFERING

Attempt to Stamp Out the Evil

A hawker and three coolies were before the Mixed Court last Friday, charged with thieving cargo from the hold of the str. Ajax, lying at Holt's Wharf, Pootung.

Only a few days ago a number of men were convicted for pilfering cargo, and a determined effort is being made by the shipping companies to stamp out the evil. During the past three months, as Mr. Gregson, who prosecuted on behalf of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, pointed out, thefts from the holds of steamers waiting to be discharged have become more and more extensive. Three cases were before the Mixed Court during last week.

The first accused was a hawker. He was arrested, Mr. Gregson said, by a wharf watchman, and packets of Ruby Queen cigarettes were found in his possession.

In answer to the Assessor, Capt. Mar, master of the str. Ajax, who identified the cigarettes as part of the ship's cargo, said a number of boxes were found that had been broken into, and several packages of cigarettes were missing. A certain number of hawkers, witness went on, were allowed on the ship, but the prisoner had no right to be aboard.

Prisoner, who was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment, caused a rustle of excitement when he denied the theft. Pointing to a foreign witness he said that the seaman bought some photograph frames from him for \$5. "As he did not have any money at the time," said the accused, "he told me he would pay me in the evening. When I went for the money he gave me cigarettes instead."

When J. Williams, a member of the crew of steamer, was called, he denied handing the cigarettes to the prisoner. Captain Jones, assistant superintendent of Holt's Wharf, said that a certain number of hawkers were allowed on the boats, provided they held a permit and were of good character. The accused did not have a permit.

Three other coolies employed as stevedores, who were also found with packets of cigarettes, were sentenced one to three months' and the last two to two weeks' imprisonment, respectively.

ALLEGED MURDER PLOT

A French Concession Arrest

Following upon the murder of General Wang Wen-hua, an attempt to murder General Li Ying-zieu was brought to light at the Mixed Court last Friday. Mr. Y. S. Zia made an application before Magistrate Tsang and Mr. Hutchinson regarding the handing over to the Municipal Police of a man named Voong Kyi-ming, who was recently arrested. On March 4, it was stated, an attempt was made on the life of General Li by a certain gang, who had previously

plotted against his life. At the last attempt on the General, one of his secretaries was seriously injured. Later it was discovered that there was a conspiracy on foot. A warrant for the man's arrest was issued on the 8th instant and countersigned by the Senior Consul on the 9th instant. On that day the man was arrested by two secretaries of the General and handed over to the French authorities. The secretaries espied the would-be assassin about to leave by boat for Hankow, and were only just in time to take him into custody.

IN CUSTODY OF FRENCH POLICE.

Mr. Zia continued: There were warrants from the Mixed Court duly signed by the Senior and French Consuls, and an application was made by the Municipal Police to the French authorities to hand this man over to be brought up for trial at the International Mixed Court, as the alleged offence was committed in the Settlement. An application to the Municipal Police was refused by the French authorities, on the grounds that the police officer sent had no warrant with him. The French authorities again refused, taking up the attitude that the man was arrested by two citizens, and the affair was obviously of a political nature, there was some irregularity.

"It is true that the motive of the attempted murder was political," said Mr. Zia, "but that does not decrease the offence. I submit that this case is within the Court's jurisdiction, and it is important that every assistance be given to the police as the crime was committed in the International Settlement."

In reply to the Assessor, Mr. Zia said the man was still in the custody of the French Police.

A CHARGE OF MURDER BY POISONING

A sensational case of murder 'through administering certain poisonous drugs' was heard at the Mixed Court on Monday, before Magistrate Li and Mr. Hutchinson. The prisoners, a wealthy shopkeeper named Tsang and his wife, were charged with the murder of the father of the first accused.

Mr. F. J. Schuhl defended, and Mr. L. K. Kentwell was present on behalf of another man whose name has been mentioned in connexion with the affair, but has not yet been apprehended.

Det.-Sgt. Conduit, giving evidence of arrest, said that the prisoners were taken into custody at the instance of the City Magistrate.

Mr. Schuhl said he wished to oppose any application that Tsang be handed over to the Pootung authorities, and submitted that the case should be dealt with at the Mixed Court. The prisoners were wealthy people, and the complainant in the case had tried to extort \$600 from them.

"For six or seven months after the victim's death", Mr. Schuhl declared, "the man and his wife had lived peaceably in Pootung. No

charge had ever been preferred against them. Furthermore, the wife and son of the deceased had made no charge against the prisoners, and denied that their other son was poisoned.

A City detective said the complainant informed the City Court that the male accused had conspired with a doctor to poison the deceased, who was his father. Mr. Schuhl replied that the complainant was not a relative of the deceased.

The Court directed that the two accused be handed over to the Chinese authorities.

The Chinese press states that the accused Tsang has since confessed that he is the perpetrator of the crime.

A JAMAICAN IN TROUBLE

Musician's Bohemian Evening

Nine months' imprisonment was the sentence passed on B. Johnson, described as a British Jamaican and unemployed, by Magistrate Li and Mr. Hutchison at the Mixed Court on Monday, for vagrancy.

It was stated by the police that on Saturday evening the accused was walking along the Broadway. Although not drunk, he behaved in a wild manner, holding up his hand and calling upon motor cars and rickshaws to stop. P. C. Lindley said the man had endangered his own life, and had caused a lot of confusion among the traffic.

Johnson, who has four previous convictions for drunkenness and larceny, said he was employed as a pianist at the Victoria and Apollo cinemas.

Addressing the accused, Mr. Hutchison said: "You have lived in Shanghai about two years, and during that time have been a general nuisance to the community. The next time you come before the Court, you will be expelled from the Settlement."

Judgement was given yesterday in the case in which Waino Victor Warpula, described as a Finn, 29 years old, a mechanic, was charged before Messrs. Hutchison and Tsang in the Mixed Court with attempted murder. Accused was found guilty of a serious assault on the complainant and fined \$300.

Mr. A. J. Daniels, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., was this week in Shanghai, on his way to England from Kiukiang. Mr. Daniels, who has been absent from the port for several years, will be specially remembered here for two events. One of these is the excellent performance he gave in an A.D.C. pantomime production, when he took the part of Buggins; and the other is the fact that, while golfing on the Race Course, he killed a crow when driving off the first tee. The crow, stuffed and in a glass case of its own, is now one of the most treasured possessions of the Golf Club. Mr. Daniels left yesterday by the Empress of Japan.



NOTES BY THE WAY

Press Cuttings

"Father," said a small boy at breakfast to his parent, an author, "what is a press cutting agency?"

"A press cutting agency, my son," the father replied, looking up from his paper, "is a thing that sends you 125 insults for one guinea."

A press cutting agency does not distinguish between good and bad report of your doings, whether you be author or artist, politician or musical clown. In return for your subscription, it will send you cuttings concerning yourself and your work that appear in any paper in Great Britain.

A full column from the "Daily Telegraph" may accompany by the same post a snippet of three lines from (say) the "West Riding Times," somewhere up in the North, with a guaranteed circulation of 2,000; with perhaps half-a-dozen other notices from papers the subscriber has never even heard of—all dealing with the masterpiece or subject in which he is interested.

A FINE IMPARTIALITY.

If the notice or comment is of praise, or if it be of vile intent, hinting at incompetence or sheer inability, suggesting that the sweeping of roads would be a more suitable employment, the press cutting agency forwards it with fine impartiality. Praise or insult flows out in steady streams to thousands of subscribers.

Last week I looked into the workings of one of the largest press cutting agencies in London, to see at first hand something of the system which enables us to see our names in all such prints as they appear for a modest sum annually, (writes Mr. Howel Evans). In a high-roofed room in a tall building, I found the staff of this press cutting agency at work—all girls and women. The proprietor, a woman, told me that there was not one single man employed in the business in any capacity whatever. True, there had been a traveller employed in outside work for 30 years, but he had recently died, and his work was now carried on by a woman.

FOR EVERYBODY.

The members of the staff are caught young. There were girls who had just left school.

There were 75 employees snip, snip, snipping, seated at long tables, chopping out columns and paragraphs and articles and photo-

graphs, all with, as it seemed to me, a heedless dexterity.

But, of course, there was method in everything the workers did, as I learnt when the proprietor told me of the system by which these cuttings were collected, tabulated, and despatched to the proper subscribers.

Numbers of manufacturers and business firms subscribe for cuttings for the sake of the information they gain in connexion with the commodities in which they deal, and in this way they obtain news, and perhaps orders, which might not otherwise come their way. The announcements of births are sent out regularly to certain traders, and not long ago an order came to the agency from a firm of perambulator makers for 10,000 names and address of the parents of little strangers, doubtless with a view to getting rid of certain surplus stock.

Geology, literature, music, a society wedding, sport, cattle-breeding, fire-engines, agriculture, articles on strange and novel crimes (this last for a well-known writer of fiction), were just a few of the subjects I saw selected from the heaps of cuttings and classified and made ready for despatch to their destinations.

A LETTER TO DR. JOHNSON.

Humour lurks in unexpected places, and the press cutting agency is not without its share, as the proprietor informed me that once her business sent a letter to Dr. Johnson, care of the publisher of a new edition of "Rasselas," asking for his patronage. And on another occasion made the same application to John Florio, translator of the essays of Montaigne.

But here in the workroom all is serious. A charmingly pretty girl, who, I should have imagined, would have revelled in the work of snipping out little things about Mr. Owen Nares, was engaged, I saw, in detaching bright, snappy little bits from the "Zoological Journal" about the home life of the newt and the social habits of the sand scorpion, or items of similar import. While the next girl, who I am sure at home reads Kant and Carlyle, was cutting out half a column of George Graves's latest witticisms as solemnly as if it had been the obituary notice of a very highly placed Church dignitary.

Mr. Lloyd George patronizes this agency, and I had the privilege of seeing a bundle of cuttings that was going to Mr. Winston Churchill. Every possible item about him had been collated, even down to mentions of his comic hats. His father, the late Lord Randolph Churchill, had cuttings to the ex-

tent of half a million, which filled 30 large volumes.

THE VANITY OF AUTHORS.

All the Legations, all the Ministries and Boards, subscribe, and even the Pope has his cuttings. Authors innumerable are of course, among the agency's patrons, and that we are vainer than any other profession might be instanced, I think, by an anecdote which the proprietor told me of a famous writer entering the office one day and demanding to know if he had more cuttings than any other author. The record was investigated and the caller won by three.

After humour, too, almost inevitably follows pathos. A press cutting agency has no use for a dead man. No cuttings concerning him are ever kept, and nobody ever inquires for them. Sometimes, too, the living die, though they have not yet passed away from this world. The name of a once very well-known politician was mentioned to me—it would be cruel to repeat it.

"Yes, we have Mr. So-and-so, but he doesn't get many cuttings now."

And that was a man who, a few years ago, was written and spoken of by the column, nay, by the yard almost!

THE OTHER JAMES

THE LETTERS OF WILLIAM JAMES. Edited by his son, Henry James. Longmans, Green, & Co. 2 vols. 42s. net.

The late William James and M. Henri Bergson were, and are, the twin pillars of Pragmatism—the hideous name for a most human form of philosophy, for which the term "Humanism" was proposed by Mr. F. C. S. Schiller far too late in the day. This is not the place to discuss the validity of Pragmatism or to decide whether or not its adherents have succeeded in "taking the scalp of the Absolute," to use one of the quaint phrases invented by William James. Pragmatism insists that philosophy is made for man, not man for philosophy—that the test of a truth is found only in its application in living—that what was once a truth becomes a lie when it is of no further use in the service of mankind—that we are not immured in a "block-universe," but are part of an ever-growing cosmos which is in becoming rather than in being.

Dogmatism, above all, is the unforgivable sin against love-of-wisdom in the opinion of the Pragmatist, and William James was never more true to his philosophic creed than when, in refusing to enter on a campaign of criticism

against the system of logic propounded by F. H. Bradley, he declared: "the world is wide enough to harbour various ways of thinking" and that the duty of a philosopher was to express truth as he saw it, in the sure hope that "God will know His own" (a fine adaptation to his purpose of the ruthless war-cry of the Crusade against the Albigenes).

MARK TWAIN AND METAPHYSICS.

It is the man as much as the philosopher which is revealed in these delightful letters, in which "learning is put lightly like powder in jam" and dullness never for a moment supervenes. Even as a Harvard professor he never expected to be taken *au grand sérieux* by a submissive audience. His best talk was pat and intuitive and had a "smiting" quality. His son assures us that "he was never guilty of abusing anecdote—that frequent instrument of social oppression—but he loved and told a good story when it would help the discussion along, and showed a fair gift of mimicry in relating one." The story of the solemn-minded student who stemmed the full tide of a lecture one day by exclaiming: "But, Doctor, Doctor!—do be serious for a moment—" depicts the humour of the man better than any possible personality sketch. The journalist who defined him as "Mark Twain turned metaphysician" was not so far wrong, after all. He never laboured to win disciples, to compel allegiance to his doctrines, or to found a school. But he taught countless young men to love philosophy and find it a joyous and heartening study. For the burden of message to all was the bracing text which he himself loved and lived up to: "Son of man, stand upon thy feet and I will speak unto thee."

Among the most charming of the letters are those which are addressed to his brother, the famous novelist. Here, for example, is a passage from a letter to "Dearest Henry," in which the latter's "third manner" is delightfully defined:

You know how opposed your whole "third manner" of execution is to the literary ideals which animate my crude and Orson-like breast, mine being to say a thing in one sentence as straight and explicit as it can be made, and then to drop it forever; yours being to avoid naming it straight, but by dint of breathing and sighing all round and round it, to arouse in the reader who may have had a similar perception already (Heaven help him if he hasn't!) the illusion of a solid object, made (like the "ghost" at the Polytechnic) wholly out of impalpable materials, air, and the prismatic interferences of light, ingeniously focused by mirrors upon empty space. But you do it, that's the queerest! And the complication of innuendo and associative reference on the enormous scale to which you give way to it does so build out the matter for the reader that the result is to solidify, by the mere bulk of the process, the like perception from which he has to start.

A LOVER OF ENGLAND.

The whole letter is the best criticism extant of the novelist, who had so much of the careful obscurity of style which is commonly imputed to the philosopher—not to

this philosopher, for his language at its best rivals Emerson's for picturesque exactitude and the art of expressing thought or emotion in a lightning-flash sentence. *Au fond* William James was an American of the Americans. But it is good to know that he loved England in general and Oxford in particular, finding here that everything is done a little better than in his own great country. So, like his brother, he could thank God for a world which holds "so rich an England, so rare an Italy." He was as happy in his opportunity as in his personality—and for the rest *Dieu suffit à bon cœur*.

MR. BALFOUR BY THE WAY

ESSAYS, SPECULATIVE AND POLITICAL. By the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour. (Hodder and Stoughton. 12s. 6d. net.)

Some of the papers and lectures collected in this volume date from so far back as 1894, while others owe their inspiration to particular phases of the Great War. But they are alike in illustrating Mr. Balfour's wonderful command of the intellectual resources of the English language—his power of combining the triumphs of rhetorical balance and polish with a sensitive recognition of all the true relevancies of his theme. Resonant effects are apt to owe much to a judicious ignoring of what might break their simplicity. Mr. Balfour is far too keen a sportsman of the mind to accept such short cuts to eloquence. He delights in exploring all the alternatives of thought, in giving every consideration its due weight, and in lending his emphasis the more effect, when it arrives, from a recollection of the reserves so scrupulously minuted. The value of such a trained temper and refined dialectic to the diplomacy of the Allies can be better appreciated to-day when, in re-reading his deliverances on "The Freedom of the Seas" and on "The Foundations of a Durable Peace," it is easier to realize the outlook of that neutral audience to which they were directed. His words have not infrequently the ring of the great historians.

But it is in the more expansive treatment given to purely intellectual discussions, like those of "Decadence" and of "Beauty: and the Criticism of Beauty" that Mr. Balfour's mental grasp and his opulence of culture are most luxuriantly displayed. The question of whether there are "subtle changes in the social tissue of old communities which make them, as time goes on, less resistant to the external attacks and the internal disturbances by which all communities are threatened," must be nearly as old as political reflexion. But the appeal of the general problem, the standard illustration of the Roman Empire and the crucial application to our own case, are all endowed here with a glowing interest as if each of them had newly burst upon human thought. Those who may recall the

lecture as delivered will find in an appended note some reflexions peculiarly apposite to present-day discussions of Progress.

Democracy is an excellent thing, but, though quite consistent with progress, it is not *progressive per se*. Its value is regulative, not dynamic; and if it means (as it never does) substantial uniformity instead of legal equity, we should become fossilized at once. Movement may be controlled or checked by the many; it is initiated and made effective by the few.

For light-handed and yet exact consideration of elusive questions, the Romanes Lecture on aesthetics is a highly characteristic masterpiece. The mutual relations of taste, judgement and generalization in matters of art could scarcely be set forth with greater lucidity or have a better seasoning than the lecturer's manifest delight in the delicate equilibrium which the subject imposes on himself. It is a "gymnastic" of no ordinary quality.

A PEACE ATLAS

The second and revised edition of "Philips' New Handy General Atlas and Gazetteer" (£4 4s. net) brings the map of Europe into accord with the territorial changes that have been effected since the appearance of the first edition in the early part of last year. Besides the effect given to the various international treaties embodying the results of the war, there have been the boundary agreements between the Soviet Government of Russia and the neighbouring States to take into account, and the number, scale, and tinting of the maps enable the new frontiers of Europe (in so far as they are not still waiting settlement by plebiscite) to be followed with the utmost clearness.

There are in all 200 pages of maps, those of the larger and more important countries being supplemented by sectional plates upon an increased scale, in addition to maps exhibiting special features and relationships. Particular attention is given throughout to the subject of communications. A map of the Atlantic shows all the principal steamship routes and distances, with their chief railway connexions in both hemispheres. Another map shows the leading railway lines in United Kingdom.

Upon the Continent the general maps exhibit at a glance the political changes that have gone to give the various boundaries their current shape, and everything that the skilful use of type and colour can do is employed to lend distinctness of the confusing patterns of Central Europe. No fewer than 79 out of the 200 map pages are assigned to the British Empire and its mandatory territories, India having four maps to itself, Australia six, and Canada six.

The index, which is also a condensed gazetteer, contains 100,000 names, and gives populations and a few other details, and a prefatory sheet to the whole volume indicates briefly the effect of the various Treaties involved in the European re-settlement.



THE WOMAN'S PAGE



LUCK AND SUPERSTITION

Much-Maligned Days and Numbers

Have you ever occupied cabin No. 13 on one of the largest trans-Pacific steamers? No! The reason is not because you would refuse the cabin if it were offered to you, but because there is no such cabin! The builders realized long before you thought of booking that such a cabin would bring in poor returns, and purposely left out the number. You sleep peacefully in your cabin—which may be the 13th—but your dreams are uninterrupted, all because a different number is over the door. Does this not prove—even before we examine the question—that superstition is based on ignorance?

Yet, what a deal of ignorance there must be in the world. American sleeping cars no longer have an "upper" or "lower" 13. The length of the standard car was just suitable for 14 berths,—but the prejudice of the public against the next to the last gave rise to a new type of car—12 berths and a drawing room! Generals in the battle line have been known to delay offensives on the 13th of the month, when all strategy pointed to the zero hour. Capitalists financing the erection of huge office buildings have insisted that there be no 13th floor. Business men are secretly glad when no important dealings have to be negotiated on the 13th day. And when the jinx of the 13th is married to the hoodoo of Friday—beware! Their misfortune-bringing-offspring are legion.

A SAYING OF NAPOLEON.

The great Napoleon once said that "the human race is governed by its imagination." No more apt application could be made than in this matter of days and numbers. Irrespective of wisdom or ignorance this superstitious trait cuts right across humanity, for imagination transcends all knowledge. And it has its blessings; for even if weddings are delayed, business halted, social parties broken up, and cumshaw diminished (according to "Notes and Comments" last Friday!) because of No. 13, there is the other side of the shield. Dark and shady transactions, robberies, assaults are checked—statistics prove it—because criminality is a profession of superstition.

Our civilization is so interwoven with religious history—because there is scarcely a dividing line between credulity as to the supernatural and faith in the divine—that it is difficult to trace the origin of superstition apart from religion. It is commonly recogniz-

ed that the dread of No. 13 dates back to the Last Supper, when 13 sat down at the table. This was purely a numerical coincidence and can bear no weight in the light of reason. But we must fight shy of reason if we would hold to our superstition! Incidentally the Last Supper gave rise to another superstition. It is related that just before Judas went out to betray his Master, he stretched out his hand, accidentally overturning a dish of salt. There would never more be Judases in the world if we were as scrupulous in all things as we are superstitious with reference to salt.

THE MOON AND 13.

The mystic light of the moon has always been associated with the dark and weird aspect of the supernatural. Can it be that the moon, long before the Last Supper, was responsible for the evils attendant on No. 13? We know of one person in Shanghai who would swear it to be true. He has cause to remember. He rented a house from a Chinese owner, at a stipulated rental, only to find out later that the rent was per moon and not per month. There are 12 months in the year, but 13 moons!

Thirteen is a universal superstition, but unlucky days of the week are allied to local folk-lore. Friday is regarded by all Anglo-Saxons as the worst day of the week. (Personally we like Friday better than "blue" Monday.) This belief goes back to Freya, the Venus of the North, whose festive day was Friday, named for her. A1 who went about their own undertakings on that day and disregarded her desire that they should make festivities in her honour were the subjects of her wrath. But here too we find the Christian association with Good Friday.

The Celtic blood scorns the Friday superstition, and nine out of ten Scotch weddings are consummated on that day. The Norwegians and Swedes have a devout fear of Thor, the god of thunder, and hold no weddings on Thursday. People in Devonshire regard Friday as lucky. Ancient Egyptians regarded three days of all the year as most unlucky, and the Romans borrowed their *Dies Mali* from them—the last Monday in April, the second Monday in August, and the third Monday in September. Indians consider it very unfortunate to be married on a rainy day—whatever the day of the week.

STATISTICS PROVE ANYTHING.

It would be an easy task to go through a chronology of dates and point out great events—some fortunate, others calamitous—that have

happened on the 13th or any particular day of the week. But to what end? Statistics prove anything—that we want them to prove—and nothing that we do not want them to. (Who was it that said, "There are three kinds of lies—white lies, black lies, and statistics"?) In Livy's "Annals" we read, "A foolish superstition introduces the influences of the gods even in the smallest matters." Statistics cannot battle against superstition, particularly if the latter is reinforced by religion. Says Lord Byron,

"Foul superstition! howsoever disguised,
Idol, Saint, Virgin, Prophet,
Crescent, Cross,
For whatsoever symbol thou art prized,
Though sacerdotal gain, but general loss!
Who from true worship's gold
Can separate thy dross?"

But gods or no gods, there will always be those who insist on belief in unlucky days and numbers. Our only answer to them can be—you can refuse to be married on the 13th, but you cannot refuse to be born on the 13th. Nature gives us our superstitions—and then smiles.

THE LOVE OF CONQUEST

Our Vamping Article Revamped

Those who read this page last week will remember that we turned the searchlight on the vamp, and, among other things, found women in three classes—"those who vamp, those who can't vamp, and those who would like to vamp." A correspondent has taken us to task, championing our sex better than we, and asking, "What about those women who have been vamped"? Not having been able during the past week to vamp any man, we are unable to enlighten our correspondent. Perhaps some vamp of the male sex who chances to read this page (if there be such) will tell "A Vamped Vamp" through these columns the secret of detachment. We quote her letter in full:

March 17th, 1921.

DEAR CLEOPATRA:—What thing? And at your time of life! Why are you talking in this manner about "Vamps"? You should know that when it comes to vamping, man has cornered the world. Have you forgotten that day when Marc turned tail at Actium? He did not chase after your disappearing self because he could not live without you—no. He did it to vamp your pity. Man is always doing things to vamp the pity and tenderness of woman—since he has become civilized and refined. (Marc may have the benefit of the doubt.)

Cleopatra, have you ever gone out in the jungle (say, Hongkew or Jessfield Park—well, why not?) in the early morning and watched the lower male sex

perform? Have you ever noticed Mr. Lion vamping Miss Lion? He walks in front of her, displaying his silky fur, his grace, the length of his tail, etc. Have you not seen Mr. Tiger vamping Miss Tiger in the same way—and Mr. Peacock exhibiting his colourful person before Miss (is it?) Peahen? High, low, and Jack, you will find that when it comes to vamping, it is the male of the species who does it.

THE WEAKNESS OF DETACHMENT.

The lower animal vamps with his beauty. The so-called higher one vamps our pity and our weakness. I hate to talk of our weakness, Cleopatra, but I must tell you what it is—or rather remind you, you have forgotten. It is our inability to detach things. This is our only weakness—but it is the weakest link in the human chain.

Let me quote a bit:—

"Man leaves his soul outside sin's gate
And finds it waiting when he tires
Of carnal pleasures and desires."

but,
"Woman, a creature finely spun.
Her body and her soul are one."
Man "lives tremendously" by vamping some "weaker" sisters with luxury, such as motors, jewellery, etc. Then, when he tires he vamps some woman's pity and "settles down." (Sometimes he lies to her about his former life—but it is a form of vamping just the same.) Why can he do all this? Echo answers—because he can detach his body from his soul.

NOTHING BY HALVES.

You know, Cleopatra, that we have not this power: for "to make our final fall complete, we put our soul beneath our feet." (We do nothing by halves. We are nearer the "great dream" because of our fault. But the world is not yet ready for our talents.

Do not criticize us any more, Cleopatra, but tell us (if you can vamp some man for it) the secret of detachment. Tell us how to check our souls while we meet man eye to eye until the day he becomes as "finely spun" as we—and the world is ours.

Sincerely,

A VAMPED VAMP.

THE LOVE OF FURNITURE

The Past Living in the Present

A sense of the past is the basis of the love of old furniture, especially of old family pieces, which conjure up the memory of some quiet manorial parlour or firelit kitchen. They have a beauty which finer pieces bought from a dealer lack. Nevertheless, careful selection and the right setting will bring out the values even of purchases.

Many a London room furnished with antique furniture—undoubtedly genuine and beautiful in material and line—falls short of dignity and charm, says the London "Times." Sometimes there are so many pieces that the house looks like a museum; sometimes the furniture is out of keeping with the house. Purists lay the blame on the mixing of styles, and are horrified if a Jacobean chest is in a room with Queen Anne chairs, or if a modern Chesterfield is to be found in the presence of "antiques." But it is possible to be more Royalist than

the King. Our ancestors did not scrap their other belongings when they acquired a new table or a set of chairs. They probably did no more than remove to another room what was inharmonious with the new. Even after the use of rich woods and elaborate design gave the magnificent work dating from the early 18th century, plain furniture of oak and elm continued to be made for ordinary people in the simpler manner of the past.

AN IMPORTANT DISTINCTION.

In choosing old furniture for a modern house a sharp distinction must be made between the kind of thing intended for the state bedroom or the formal reception-room of a house and the things meant for smaller and less pretentious rooms. Any family of standing under the Restoration had a show bedroom for great events, marriages, births, and deaths: it often served as a reception-room, and was elaborately furnished.

Moreover, in the great period of English furniture from 1700 onwards the architect of a house designed the interior decorations and often supervised, if he did not design, the making of the furniture. The best old furniture, in fact, was designed for new houses, and it loses in its transfer to new surroundings. But the principal types of the English cabinet-maker's work are so strongly national in character that they are generally adaptable to modern uses. They suit modern English interiors when foreign importations, such as the Chinese lacquer and the Louis XV. and Louis XVI. styles popular in fashionable 18th century England, are almost inassimilable. If an exotic style is adopted the whole room must be re-modelled to accord with it.

Apart from aesthetic considerations good English furniture of the past is desirable because of the general excellence of its material and construction. The cabinet-maker of the 17th and 18th centuries was a good workman and often a real craftsman. Individual work in furniture is as superior to mass manufacture as an original drawing is to a process reproduction. Even if restoration has to be done, it is often better to buy an old piece.

THE ART OF FURNISHING.

Generally speaking it is a sound rule to choose for a small house, or cottage, the simpler and purely English styles, especially the oak and elm furniture which was made by country carpenters on the olden traditions down to comparatively recent date. The long low lines of settle, chest, and sideboard accord perfectly with the raftered rooms of old houses and cottages of proportions which would probably offend the present by-laws. For the town house dating from the 18th or early 19th century an artist in furnishing will bring out the original quality of the house by restoring lines which may have been hidden by modernized fireplaces, wall papers and hangings. With the help of engravings and

A RECORD

But Not an Envious One

When Ellen Adams, 81 years of age, who was said to have spent 44 years of her life in gaol, pleaded guilty at the London Sessions to shoplifting, Sir Robert Wallace, K.C., said it was a standing *Miss* grace to criminal jurisprudence that there should be such a case as this. Before passing sentence he would communicate with the Home Office.

Mr. Levy, prosecuting counsel, described the defendant as London's veteran shoplifter. She had spent 44 years in prison for similar offences, and the sentences served included several terms of penal servitude.

Detective Sergeant Hadlow said the woman first came to the notice of the police in 1861, when she was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for stealing silk. In 1864, for a similar offence, she was committed for four years at the Middlesex Session. Her subsequent career was as follows:—

1869, at Birmingham, four months' hard labour, for stealing matches.

1871, twelve months' imprisonment at Birmingham, for stealing money.

1872, seven years' penal servitude at Salford.

1881, seven years' penal servitude at the Central Criminal Court.

1890, three months' imprisonment, for stealing silk.

1891, sixteen months at the London Sessions, for theft.

1893, three years' penal servitude, for stealing a purse.

1896, eighteen months' imprisonment at the Central Criminal Court, for stealing mantles.

1900, five months' hard labour at the London Sessions, for stealing boxes.

1901, three years' penal servitude at the London Sessions, for stealing corsets.

1904, five years' penal servitude, for stealing silk.

1910, twelve months' hard labour, for stealing a muff.

1912, eighteen months' hard labour, for stealing blouses.

1914, eighteen months' hard labour, for similar thefts.

1915, fifteen months' hard labour, for shopbreaking.

And five sentences, each of six months' imprisonment, and one of three months, between 1917 and last June.

Describing the system as "absolutely ruinous," the Chairman said that when a young girl was sent to prison for 18 months for her first offence the result was always the same. Beginning a life of crime, she was sent to prison and ruined, and for 60 years this unfortunate woman had been living a life of crime. His Lordship said he was happy to think that the system had almost passed away, and wiser methods of dealing with this class of case were being adopted. Instead of having their chance in life pressed out of them they were to-day being helped to regain their position in life.

pictures and a little study, it is possible to visualize what it once was; and a few good pieces of the period carefully placed will help to restore the original atmosphere.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

DEAN INGE ON EUGENICS

England Breeding from Her Worst Stock

"There can be not the slightest doubt that we are breeding from our worst stock, and with each generation the people's average standard will fall lower. This is most serious." So said Dean Inge, speaking on Eugenics at Wokingham Town Hall as the guest of the Wokingham Lecture Society.

UNRESTRAINED DWELLERS OF THE SLUMS.

After giving a brief explanation of Mendel's beliefs, Dean Inge maintained that eugenics had important political aspects. In the old days natural selection was allowed to operate almost unchecked, but now, with our humanitarian civilization, we had stepped in and largely prevented that law from working. Medical science had saved an enormous number of unhealthy lives, and the span of years had been increased in this country during the last half-century by about one-third, the saving usually being in the early years of existence.

"The present system of throwing State burdens on those who have been more or less successful is," said Dean Inge, "having the result of exterminating our best families. Look through a dozen pages of 'Who's Who,' which contains the names of those who have been successful in most walks of life. Count the number of the children of those who are mentioned, and you will be astounded to find that the average family consists of about one and a third children. This is the direct result of our modern system, which penalizes the successful for the benefit of those who are not."

Doctors, then schoolmasters, then ministers of religion formed the classes with the fewest children, and the most fertile parents were the unskilled labourers of the slums—quite reckless people who had no self-respect and no self-restraint. From such individuals was the nation being recruited. The next most prolific class were the miners, who physically were all right, but perhaps one could not say much about their unselfishness or public spirit.

CHRISTIANITY AND EUGENICS.

On humanitarian proposals such as the endowment of motherhood the eugenics could not look with unqualified approval. Already the nation was dangerously overpopulated as the direct result of the industrial revolution. But now that our precious Government was hanging one weight after another round the neck of industry, we

should presently find our foreign trade crippled, when our population would either have to starve or emigrate.

Christianity and eugenics were not incompatible. For the Christian as well as for the eugenist the test of the welfare of the country lay in the quality of its human beings, and both taught that the well-being of posterity was to be equally regarded with that of the present generation. He strongly appealed to those who were well born not to cut off their families, however dismal the outlook for their children, but to preserve that stock to which in the past the country had owed most of its glory.

A NEWSBOY STRIKE

Union Formed As a Result: 2 Cent Profit Not Enough

Feb. 4.—The newsboys of San Francisco yesterday took steps to form a union as a result of the strike against the two morning papers. Tentative organization was perfected at a meeting in the Waiters' Union Hall, 828 Mission Street, last night.

Between 250 and 300 of the boys attended and they were firm in their stand that none of them should sell either the "Examiner" or the "Chronicle" until the price is reduced.

The newsboys assert the "Chronicle" paid them from 50c to \$1 a night as a bonus for selling that paper, and when the price was raised the bonus was taken away. The new price leaves them only a 2-cent profit and they say this is not enough upon which to live.

A meeting has been called for all newsboys who wish to join the new union at the Waiters' Union, 828 Mission Street.

The action of the newspapers in seeking to cut the profits of the boys follows an increase from 90 cents to \$1.15 in the monthly subscription price, made effective February 1. Whereas the increase on regular routes comes directly from the subscriber, on street sales the newspapers sought to take it out of the pockets of the newsboys.

BIG PROFITS MADE.

The "San Francisco Examiner" is reputed to have been making a profit of more than a million dollars a year for many years, being the most prosperous of all the Hearst publications. The "Chronicle" is said to be turning over a profit of from \$400,000 to \$500,000 a year to its owner.

The newsboys have taken the attitude that an increase of half a

KINGS OF ETHIOPIA

Discovery of Ancient Burial Place

One of the most interesting facts recorded in the eighteenth annual report of the work of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, is the location by Dr. G. Reisner, of Harvard University, of Kurru, a few miles down stream from Jebel Barkal, on the right bank of the river, as the burial place of the founders of the Ethiopian Dynasty, which has an important bearing on the hitherto littleknown history of the Twentieth Egyptian Dynasty.

Having practically completed the excavation of the Nuri Pyramid group in the last two seasons, Dr. Reisner turned in the winter of 1918-19 to the royal cemetery at Kurru. Here he discovered the family burial place of the founders of the Ethiopian Dynasty, and of their ancestors. The tombs of the Kings of Egypt and Ethiopia, Piankhi, Shabaka, Shabataka, and Tanutaman were discovered, together with those of several of their Queens, the fifth King Tirhaka having been buried at Nuri. Sixteen still earlier tombs "of the ancestors of Piankhi" were also found, but of the latter, representing five or six generation, unfortunately not a single name has survived.

The objects found in this series of tombs enable certain deductions to be safely made: the founders of the dynasty were of Libyan origin; they were possessed of abundance of gold and also of alabaster and faience were of the finest Egyptian manufacture. That the great kings of the 25th Egyptian Dynasty, men who held diplomatic intercourse with the rulers of Nineveh, lived and were buried in the Sudan, and not, as was formerly assumed, in Egypt, is a new fact of even greater historical importance. Another interesting discovery was a cemetery of horse graves, in four rows, each containing four horses, which must have been sacrificed at the time of the burial of their masters. Like the pyramids at Nuri and Jebel Karkal, the graves, tumuli, mastabas, pittombs, and pyramids at Kurru have been grievously plundered in the remote past, and only fragments were recovered.

cent in the price of each paper is not justified in view of the profits being made by the owners. They also argue that even if an increase in price were necessary the newspapers would not be justified in making the boy on the street stand this loss out of his meager earnings.—"San Francisco Journal."

LORD GREY AS A NATURALIST

Pleasure of Studying Fearless Birds

Lord Grey of Fallodon, presiding at a lecture at the London University given by Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, Secretary of the Zoological Gardens, on the subject of bird and animal life on trust properties, instanced several cases which he had observed of the remarkable tameness of wild birds when they had had no experience of man. When fishing in a lonely loch in Scotland he once saw, he said, a flock of five young widgeon settle on the lake.

"Although these birds are normally very shy, these young ones, which had probably been hatched in the wilds of the north, allowed me to approach quite close to them. I got more pleasure out of having them unafraid of me than out of shooting any number of them."

GAME WHEN IN SAFETY.

Referring to the extraordinary fact that birds which are tame in a place where they know they are safe will be wild elsewhere. Lord Grey said a friend of his had a garden with several ponds, which he had made into a sanctuary for birds. Several wild water fowl built their nests there, and one day his friend was surprised to find that a beautiful shoveller drake had become so tame that he could get within six yards of it. A few days later he observed the bird on a pond in the neighbourhood outside the garden, and found he was unable to get within 90 yards of it.

It was generally true that young birds and animals had no fear of man unless warned by older birds. said Lord Grey, but he had come across one exception. In his garden he had several pairs of widgeon. One of them was so tame that it would come to him for food. He was in the garden the first day the bird took a newly-hatched brood of little widgeon on to the water, and was astonished to find that although the old bird came to him for food, the little ones were too frightened to follow her. It took three days before the mother bird could persuade her young to approach him.

BIRD SANCTUARIES.

In his lecture Dr. Chalmers Mitchell stated that the National Trust had acquired about 80 territories in Great Britain which were to be used as preserves where birds and animals could find sanctuary. Fewer species of wild animals and birds existed in Great Britain than people imagined, the process of destruction being more rapid to-day than it was a few years ago. The collector from museums and schools was a great evil, because he sought for specimens of species already on the way to extinction.

CLIMBING IN JAPAN

The Superstition that Volcanoes Breed in her People

Before the Japan Society recently the Rev. W. Weston gave an account of his recent explorations in the Japanese Alps.

Mr. Douglas Freshfield, who presided, said that he was one of the few English globetrotters who had discovered that Japan had more than one mountain. He protested against the catchword that Japan had become spoiled. Visitors could still find the unmitigated Japan of which they had read and seen pictures since childhood.

The lecturer said that the Japanese worship of mountains was largely coloured with superstition owing to the disastrous power of their volcanoes. A thousand years ago the authorities, alarmed by the violent behaviour of a very active volcano in the south of the island, awarded it the Order of the Junior Branch of the Fourth Rank, which would be like presenting Vesuvius with the Italian equivalent of the M.B.E. (Laughter.) The Japanese Alpine Club, which was formed 15 years ago, was now 1,500 strong, and could show a remarkable growth in the pursuit of mountaineering in the most modern sense as a popular recreation, with its own art, literature, and practical development. Every summer the popular climbing centres were filled with students, who combined strenuous recreation with scientific research. They were now learning how good a thing it was for a man sometimes to get out of himself to mount to those high and holy places, where the appeal was direct to his spiritual nature.

£38,000 FOR COUNSEL IN ONE LAWSUIT

One of the most expensive lawsuits of modern times recently ended in the Law Courts.

It occupied 23 days and earned for counsel alone £38,000.

The case, which has been before the King's Bench Division since December 2, is shown in the list as two actions—Manchester Ship Canal v. Brunner Mond and Co., and Attorney-General v. Manchester Ship Canal.

The leading counsel on each side—Sir John Simon, K.C., and Mr. Upjohn, K.C.—each had 2,000 guineas marked on his brief, with daily refreshers of 200 guineas. There were no fewer than seven K.C.s engaged in the case, and two juniors.

The leaders alone have each earned about £7,800 in a month's attendance—nine days of speeches and 19 days of evidence.

The action is of great importance to a number of traders on the Weston Mersey access below Widnes and Runcorn on the Mersey. There are a group of docks at this point, and a number of big factor-

MRS. HARDING'S NEW GOWNS

Black, White, and Blue Tones Predominate

Washington, Feb. 12.—According to well-authenticated gossip from the centre of fashion this side of Paris, namely, Fifth avenue, New York, the smart wardrobe which Mrs. Warren G. Harding assembled during her five days' visit to the metropolis was designed last August with the models submitted to their tentative purchaser at Marion, Ohio, long before election day. Consequently the quick results obtained ten days ago were not as quick as they appeared.

Like most plans of the incoming first lady, her selection of a wardrobe for six months or possibly a year to come was deliberate, with due consideration for the dignity of her new position, but without exaggerated deference to the dictates of designers seeking to establish new fashions by way of the White House.

As in the past, Mrs. Harding has shown a marked preference for rich materials of substantial weave rather than for novelty fabrics of gauze, tulle, lace and the whole range of beaded nets, now very much to the front in New York. Black, white and her favourite blue tones predominate, with a semi-tailored white linen for Palm Beach and a trailing dinner gown of blue satin incrustated in tiny paillettes for the spring season in Washington, the beginning and the end of the recently chosen and very complete wardrobe.

As before remarked, it will be a well-gowned Cabinet circle that will come into being on March 4, the advance guard already recognized as possibilities proves this. "San Francisco Chronicle."

THERE has been little indication of a reduction in the almost prohibitive cost of ocean travel in the Far East, and the China Mail Steamship Co. are to be congratulated on their decision to reduce the fares on the str. Nile. Effectively with the sailing from this port of that ship on April 24 the first-class cabin fare will be \$269 instead of \$346, thus making the first cabin fares equal to those charged on the str. China. The passages are quoted in gold dollars, but are payable in local currency at current exchange. The first cabin fares on the str. Nan-king are now as follows:—

Lower deck cabins	G.\$269
Main and upper deck cabins	346
Main Deck cabins with connecting baths	432

ies, and the question at issue is one of tolls.

Mr. Justice Sankey has reserved judgement until he returns from circuit, and probably his decision will not be made known till March, when more fees will be drawn by counsel who attend the judgement.

The printed evidence reached 1,200 pages, and counsel's speeches 319 pages.

A CHILD'S GUIDE TO LIBERALISM

Q.: Father, are you a Liberal?
A.: Yes, my dear, a Coalition-Liberal.
Q.: What is that?
A.: A Liberal who supports the Coalition.
Q.: What is a Coalition?
A.: Well—er—it is rather hard to describe. It is a union of Liberals and Conservatives.
Q.: Why do they unite?
A.: Because they are all aiming for the same thing.
Q.: What is that?
A.: Oh—you wouldn't understand that.
Q.: Do you understand it?
A.: Of course I do. Don't be impertinent.
Q.: Is that why you support the Coalition?
A.: Yes — because — in — these — times — it — is — essential — that — the — nation — should — present — a — united — front — against — the — forces — of . . .
Q.: I know—that's what you told mother. Then why don't the ordinary Liberals support the Government?
A.: Because they are either unpatriotic or misguided.
Q.: Are there many unpatriotic people in England?
A.: A great many, I'm afraid.
Q.: Then I suppose the Government will fall?
A.: Certainly not. Our heart is still sound.
Q.: What does that mean?
A.: I mean that the nation as a whole still wishes to abide by those principles which have made us the greatest nation in the world.
Q.: Does the Government do that?
A.: Certainly it does.
Q.: How?
A.: Oh, you wouldn't understand that.
Q.: Is it a Liberal Government?
A.: Certainly, in the best sense of the word.
Q.: Then why doesn't Mr. Asquith like it?
A.: Because he is a fool.
Q.: Why is he a fool?
A.: I suppose he was born that way.
Q.: Then why did you used to like him so much?
A.: Oh—that was before the war. Things were different then.
Q.: Was Mr. Asquith different?
A.: What do you mean?
Q.: I mean, has he changed his opinions since?
A.: I don't know.
Q.: Because, if he hasn't, why?
A.: You wouldn't understand that.
(A pause.)
Q.: Father, what would happen if the Coalition was taken away?
A. (with conviction): The country would collapse.
Q.: What will happen if it keeps on?
A.: We shall have a land fit for heroes to live in.
Q.: Then why did Mr. Lloyd George say that they ought to go to Canada . . .

A.: Don't be absurd. It takes time.
Q.: How long will it take?
A.: Oh, not very long. We must all pull together.
Q.: Where to?
A.: Never mind that. We must pull. That's the point that matters.
Q.: I see. (Pause.) Is Mr. Lloyd George pulling?
A.: Of course he is.
Q.: Is Winston pulling?
A.: Certainly.
Q.: Is Mr. Chamberlain pulling?
A.: Yes.
Q.: What are they all pulling, father?
A.: You must not ask questions which you don't understand.
Q.: I know.
A.: What do you know?
Q.: They're pulling strin. . .
A.: I will not have this impertinence.
(A pause.)
Q.: Father, what is "self-determination"?
A.: It is the principle which we have applied to the settlement of Europe.
Q.: Oh, I see.
A.: What do you see?
Q.: Nothing, father. Is Ireland in Europe?
A.: What do you mean?
Q.: I only wondered, if it was, how the principle had . . .
A.: Don't be absurd. The main body of the Irish people are perfectly loyal.
Q.: Then why do we have to shoot so many of them?
A.: Oh, there are exceptions, of course.
Q.: What is an exception, father?
A.: A Sinn Feiner.
Q.: I see. (A pause.) Father, where is Dov.
A.: Chrystobel—it is high time that you went to bed.
(EXIT.)

CAUSE OF TORNADOES

Havoc Caused by Electric Streams From the Sun

Mr. W. Brooks Sayers, a member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, lecturing on econonomy at the Institute of Marine Engineers, gave some interesting experiments in support of the theory that varying weather conditions are to be accounted for by the effect on our atmosphere of electro-vaporous streams from the gigantic solar electric furnace of the sun.

The violent atmospheric disturbances which occur during storms were explained on the basis that these electric streams from the sun charged the higher atmosphere both with water vapour and electricity up to a point at which the disruption discharge known as lighting occurred, or there was a huge, more or less continuous, leak through which the electric fluid passed and produced tornadoes, whirlwinds, water spouts, and other violent phenomena. Referring to the recent occurrence in Guernsey of a terrific tornado which was

TWO SUITORS FIGHT FOR A WIFE

Those who expected that the resumed fight for a wife at the Hammersmith Boxing Tournament would prove decisive were disappointed.

The match—of ten hectic rounds—was to decide between two suitors for the hand of Miss Rose Clarke, a telephone girl, of Berwick-street, W. The rivals were John Shear, a West End waiter, and John Staples, who lives at Soho.

But apparently the young woman is still to go unclaimed, for though Shear was declared the winner of the contest, Staples shouted as he left the ring. "I bet a fiver he doesn't have the girl."

After the fight Staples said: "I am short, but very determined. I am good for another ten-round contest next week, because my pal agrees with me that the decision was not given fair. He was 'holding' all the time. That means we shall have to fight again."

Shear said he was ready and willing to fight again, and there the matter is left.

BLACK KNIGHT.

Among the hundreds of people who witnessed the match there was one woman of 73 in the gallery with her grand-children, and she watched with interest this modern method of wife-choosing.

Miss Rose Clarke was not present, but according to one of her friends, she had expressed the pious hope: "May the best man win." There was a rumour that a third party intended intervening to claim her hand, but this Black Knight did not materialise.

The referee had to spend most of the ten rounds in the ring, separating the contestants, who were acrobats, bunnyhuggers, wrestlers, jazzers, and runners—everything but boxers. Both were in constant peril of being pushed through the ropes, and in the fifth round Staples did slip through, but he hung on with his hands and swung.

NOVEL TACTICS.

In the second round Shear lost his shoe, and it went kicking about the ring for most of the time afterwards. The third round, enlivened by Staples' loud appeals to "Leave go," was brought to an end by the seconds and a number of other officials rushing into the ring and forcibly pushing the pair back into their corner seats.

The most thrilling round was the fourth, when there were touches of novelty not usually seen in the ring. The match was for £25 a side.

said to have torn and twisted iron-work beyond all recognition, the lecturer contended that it was inconceivable that such an effect could have caused by an air-whirl, and attributed it to the powerful electric blow which he had described.

RELATIVE KNOWLEDGE

Lord Haldane Develops
Einstein Theory

Viscount Haldane's treatment of Einstein's theory in the address he gave to the Association of University Women Teachers at Bedford College was no less abstruse than his words on the same subject when a few days previously the Literary Society met at the City Temple. At the outset he warned his audience, University teachers though they were, that they would find the subject "very, very difficult."

Dealing with the aspect of relativity with reference to the relationship between knowledge and reality, Lord Haldane said that Einstein had taught that the character, reality, and measurement of space and time could not be estimated unless the conditions affecting and the situation of the observer were taken into account. The theory of relativity had bearing on departments of knowledge besides that with which Einstein was acquainted. The scientist's statement ought to extend to psychology, biology, sociology, and ethics, to jurisprudence and the governance of the State, to literature and art; the new theory meant that in investigating other branches of knowledge, reality would also be relative to the standpoint of the observer. Mind must not be regarded as something shut up in a box looking out through certain windows; a larger conception must be entertained. If the ways in which things presented themselves were dependent on general standpoints the conflict between different kinds of knowledge disappeared, and the relationships of standpoints to one another, not the relationships of causes, was the question remaining to be considered. In philosophy, as in literature, truth could not be determined by the measuring rod. If anyone asked whether Shakespeare or Homer were the greater poet, the answer was that each represented the very highest qualities of his own time, and each must be judged in accordance with and relatively to the standards of his own time.

BACK TO THE GREEKS.

In gravitation there was no single phenomenon that could not be elucidated by consideration of the relative position of the observer; in regard to space and time relativity had apparently been shown to be true. Why should the matter stop there? In biology, for example, the explanation of the Victorian scientist that life resulted from the intercommunication of atoms and energy showed a very insufficient conception. As we had revised our standards in measuring space and time, so we must qualify our standards of reference in interpreting life and the phenomena of the mind. New conceptions were everywhere needed.

"If you turn," concluded Lord Haldane, "to Plato, to Aristotle, and Plotinus you will see that from them much is to be learned that is corrective of the narrow views we

have inherited, and which prevent us from comprehending the relation of knowledge and reality to each other and the real nature of the universe."

WHY MEN GROW

Mysterious Power of the
Vitamins

Nobody knows exactly what is the constitution of a vitamin, but men of science are satisfied that if you don't get them in your food you begin to wither, and you may die.

Dr. Arthur Harden delivered an informing lecture on these mysterious necessities of life at the Royal Institution. There are, he explained, three varieties. Vitamin "A," soluble in fat, occurs in green cabbage (but not in the white heart), in animal fats, in cod liver oil, in oily seeds, in the yolk of egg, in milk, and in some roots and tubers. Vitamin "B," soluble in water, is in yeast, the germ of wheat and rice, egg-yolk, milk, green plants, fruit juices, and meat. Vitamin "C," which has anti-scorbutic properties, occurs in fruit juices, green-leaved vegetables, germinated seeds, and milk; and there is a small quantity of it in potatoes.

In the East it was noticed that the disease of beri-beri is almost confined to races which live on rice, and that its growth occurred at the same time as the introduction of the Western system of milling rice, which removes the husk and the seed-germ, and puts a high polish on the grain. By living mainly on this polished rice men get beri-beri, become greatly emaciated, or afflicted with dropsy, and paralysis supervenes.

An interesting discovery was made by a doctor in Gava. He noticed that fowls fed entirely on boiled rice, the overflow from the hospital, finally became paralysed. When given an admixture of yeast they quickly recovered. Wheat is the same as rice. Remove the germ and the husk, eat the remainder and nothing else, and disturbances similar to those caused by a diet of polished rice will follow.

VITAMINS AND SCURVY.

Without vitamins no animal can grow. Provide them, and the natural development begins. This has been proved by elaborate experiments on rats. The same principle applies to human beings. Scurvy, a disease very familiar at sea in the olden times, and one to which Arctic explorers are peculiarly subject, is caused by the lack of the vitamins contained in fresh food and vegetables. Valuable knowledge was acquired during the war by experiments on guinea pigs to determine the best kinds of food to supply to troops operating in the desert.

Butter fat, from milk, contains the indispensable vitamin. Lard does not. Both vitamin "A" and vitamin "B" are necessary for growth. Beri-beri is caused by the lack of them, and is, therefore, now described as a deficiency disease.

LONDON'S GAIETY IN
1914 AND 1921

Little Tich Moralizes

"The whole aspect of the world has changed. The people of to-day look on life with totally different eyes from the people of 1914. They have taken to wearing glasses—smoked glasses, through which genuine pleasures look drab and the artificial looks real."—Little Tich.

Is London quieter and duller nowadays than it was before the war?

A correspondent of the *"Echo de Paris"* has been telling his readers that it is, and gives many reasons for his conclusions, but one of England's most famous laughter-makers—Little Tich—does not agree.

"Why should I be asked to judge?" said the famous comedian to a representative of *"The Globe"* at the Palladium this afternoon. "My function in life is not to go about looking for laughter, but to make it for others, and I find it as hard to make people smile nowadays as when I first went on the halls, many years before the war. "For all that, though, there seem to be more people bent on pleasure than before.

"Nowadays they are searching for something much more intricate than in the old days. Their pleasures seem to be lacking in genuineness.

"The habits formed during the war have not been dropped yet.

"Then everybody was eager to get away from the worry and strain of war conditions. They wanted an antidote to care. The music-halls, theatres, ball-rooms, and restaurants were filled night after night with pleasure-seeking crowds.

MONEY TO BURN.

"The first few months of the Armistice saw the rush for false gaiety increase. There was money to burn on every side.

"Now people are being more economical. The rush has subsided a little, but even so there are many more people seeking their pleasures away from home than before the war.

"Look at the number of new restaurants which have opened in recent months, the number of new dancing halls that sprang up almost in a night, the new cinemas everywhere. Were there so many in pre-war days?

"The whole aspect of the world has changed. People to-day look upon life with totally different eyes from the people of 1914.

"Everybody to-day is chasing the superficial. As the aftermath of war is more acutely felt, so some new tonic, more artificial than the last, is demanded.

"So London is gayer than before, but not in the same way.

"The gaiety of 1914 cannot be compared with that of 1912," concluded the great little laughter-maker. "They are as things apart, but on the surface London is much gayer."

MAIL NOTICES

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PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per str. Yingchow, March 18. From Tsingtao. Mr. Horner, Mr. Allman.

Per str. Hsis Peking, March 18. From Ningpo. Miss E. Francisco, Mrs. A. E. Fitzsimmons.

Per str. Korea Maru, March 18. From Hongkong. Mr. W. A. Adamson, Mrs. M. Arnold, Dr. B. L. Burdett, Mr. E. el Arculli, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Birchall, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Bosworth, Mr. E. R. Cartwright, Mrs. G. B. Cole, Mr. J. Collaco and 2 children, Miss D. Dane, Mr. T. Dahl, Mr. J. D. Danby, Mr. E. S. George, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Gutierrez and 2 children, Mr. A. J. Hilbert, Mr. H. Horsman, Mr. E. P. Irwin, Capt. Y. Inouye, Mrs. A. J. de Jesus, Mr. A. S. de Jesus, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Kan and infant, Mr. J. Knight, Mr. C. Kayano, Mr. S. Koyama, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. van Kraayenoord, Mr. R. A. May, Mr. R. J. Morrison, Mr. T. Miyazaki, Mrs. C. H. Mortimer and 2 children, Mr. C. Morris, Mr. S. Murata, Miss M. Packard, Miss V. Packard, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. G. Pereira, Mr. T. P. Pereira, Miss A. M. Pereira, Miss B. M. Pereira, Mrs. K. Rhodes, Mr. A. D. Stansell, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Swift, Mrs. E. da Silva and daughter, Mr. M. Tonkin.

Per str. Yusang, March 19. From Tientsin. Mrs. Daniels and child.

Per str. Poyang, March 19. From Hankow. Messrs. Smith and Capeitti, Mr. and Mrs. Fremline.

Per str. Ningshao, March 19. From Hankow. Mrs. M. C. Steward, Mr. L. H. Steward, Mrs. Firne, Mr. Hamlyn and Mr. E. J. Burgoyne.

Per str. Kiangnan, March 19. From Hankow. Mr. Cornte Morulli de Borlitta.

Per str. Kiangteen, March 19. From Ningo. Dr. C. W. Low, Mr. J. Whithead, Bishop Malony.

Per str. Szechuen, March 19. From Amoy. Mrs. and Miss French and 2 children, Messrs. Holden, Craggs, Boyle, Doherty.

Per M.M.S. Chili, March 19. From Marseilles. Mr. Lespinatte and family, Mr. Brandier, Mr. le Neuter, Mr. and Mrs. Bereut, Mr. Lievin, Mr. Sicard, Mr. R. Lacordiere and family, Mr. and Mrs. Cremail, Mr. Kleiy, Mr. Mad. Hardy, Mr. Cabe, Mr. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Gutierrez, Mr. and Mrs. Leoni, Mr. Molinier, Mr. and Mrs. Leurguiy, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Bohle and family, Mrs. Raimondi, Mrs. Waser and child, Mr. Hamon, Miss Looley, Miss Syvertsen, Miss Hansen, Mr. Gilmer and family, Mr. and Mrs. Favereau, Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel, Mr. and Mrs. French, Mr. Guillet, Mr. Roque, Mr. Stephen, Mr. Esch, Mr. Moissan and family, Mr. Toiyin. From Port Said. Mr. T. Coosi. From Colombo. Dr. and Miss Claydon. From Singapore. Mr. T. H. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Germain. From Saigon. Mr. Waespe and Mrs. Bugaef. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. Craft, Mr. R. P. Dassier and Mr. L. Pardon.

Per str. Luenho, March 19. From Hankow. Mr. C. H. Mortimer, Miss A. Indrebon, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. de Sherheain. From Kiukiang. Mrs. L. Asheme and Miss O. Leunesurd.

Per str. Hsin. Ningshao, March 20. From Ningpo. Mr. H. Barnett and Mrs. Slater.

Per str. Kashmir, March 20. From Kobe. Messrs. H. M. Cavender and J. Timms. From Moji. Mr. N. Natzavalo.

Per str. Luenyi, March 20. From Hankow. Mr. Read, Mrs. Heath and child, Mr. F. W. Tower, Mr. and Mrs. Wooley, Mr. A. M. Vean, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Edwards, Mr. A. C. Varnune.

Per str. Suiwo, March 20. From Kiukiang. Mr. Burrows, Misses Claves and Murro. From Chinkiang. Capt. W. Hetherington.

Per str. Koonshing, March 20. From Chefoo. Mr. and Mrs. V. Mortensen and 3 children, Mrs. Eckford and child, Mr. and Mrs. Volgin, Mr. Miller, Mrs. Glasser, Messrs. D. D. Pasteger and H. Pasteger.

Per str. Tungchow, March 21. From Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. Nash, Messrs. Sacks and Preschepenko.

Per str. Kiangfoo, March 22. From Hankow. Brothers Valensuel and Dreto and Mr. Mou.

Per str. Kasuga Maru, March 22. From Yokohama. Miss A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Obbey and 5 children, Mr. G. Evans, Miss J. L. Shaman, Mrs. D. M. Wood, Mrs. P. Wood, Miss Fookine and Mr. J. G. Fletchert.

Per str. Carnarvonshire, March 22. From London. Mr. J. F. Mortimer, Mr. R. C. Aires, Mrs. L. E. Aires, Masters H. E. and K. H. Aires, Mr. C. J. Hill and Mrs. M. E. Hill. From Hongkong. Mr. J. H. P. Nicholson, Mr. H. E. Rigge, Mr. W. R. Ricketts and Mr. V. J. Mezger.

Per str. Inaba Maruch March 22. From London. Mr. N. P. Bendixsen, Mr. and Mrs. N. Bowey, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Webb, Mr. R. L. S. Webb, Mr. R. d' Esterre Byrn, Mrs. S. J. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Chubb, Mr. R. Allinson, Mr. A. H. Craig, Misses N. Fugl and U. C. S. Fugl, Mr. D. S. McFraser, Mr. F. G. Knowles, Mr. R. D. Leighton, Miss D. G. Mounter, Mr. A. V. Pond, Miss E. I. Turner, Miss M. Wilson, Mr. C. Kengelbacher and Mr. K. G. V. Brockdorff.

Per str. Kiangyu, March 22. From Hankow. Revs. Silvestri and Noel and Mr. Drummond.

Per str. Kiangteen, March 22. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Rosario, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Stevens, Miss Hughes and Mr. E. A. Anderson.

Per T.K.K.S. Siberia Maru, March 23. From Hongkong. Miss Emma Bates, Mr. R. Bell, Miss Bell-Irving, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Benedum, Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Bower and son, Mr. J. L. Broughton, Dr. A. C. Bryson, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Burwell, Mr. F. S. Brown, Rev. Father Charvet, Miss E. M. Cheston, Mr. and Mrs. Clair, Mr. F. H. Crossley, Mr. Archibald David, Mrs. M. E. Fraser, Mr. W. H. Daub, Mr. F. A. Dickhoff, Mrs. D. D. Dodge, Mr. H. Gould, Capt. L. Hervey, Mrs. C. W. Henry, Mrs. L. B. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. A. Little, Mr. U. Ohta, Mr. Gordon Morris, Mr. W. R. Peck, Mr. C. Henriques, Mr. N. L. Leefe, Miss Leask, Mr. F. G. Rowe, Mr. E. T. Ryder, Mr. A. Scellier, Mr. F. A. Schuab, Mr. W. C. Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Steinel, Miss Tomkin, Mrs. P. T. Walsh, Miss G. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wettengell, Miss Ann Walker, Mrs. B. Zeveryn, Miss G. Zeveryn, Mrs. C. Henriques and Mrs. N. L. Leefe.

Per str. Namsang, March 23. From Calcutta. Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Dillon and child, Mr. R. M. Austin and Mrs. Lla Kite.

Per str. Soochow, March 23. From Hongkong. Mr. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre.

OUTWARD

Per str. Loongwo, March 18.—For Tungchow—Messrs. L. W. Meekins, D. D. Patterson, A. R. Hager, Carl Crow. For Chinkiang—Mr. S. J. Powell. For Nanking—Mr. F. A. Gray. For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Tibbey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gibson, Miss Nancy Gibson, Miss Joyce Webster, Miss Margaret G. Polk, m.d., Mrs. N. W. Fearn, m.d., Mr. T. J. Wright, Mr. A. C. Collins, Mr. McNight.

Per str. Korea Maru, March 18.—For Nagasaki—Mr. G. Adochi, Mr. H. Agawa, Mr. D. H. Abbey, Mrs. Chotanki, Mr. H. Hirano, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hagihara, Mr. S. Hanji, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hirudani, Mr. G. Indo, Mrs. E. Jeranawa, Mrs. Kodama and infant, Mr. N. Kuunagai, Mr. and Mrs. K. Kusubu, Mr. R. Katayama, Mr. S. Nagimura, Mr. A. Muzutani, Mr. and Miss Maesono, Mr. T. Matono, Mr. S. Maki, Mrs. K. Nishitani, Mr. and Mrs. T. Namura and child, Mr. S. Nakagawa, Mr. K. Namerikawa, Miss S. Nishiyama, Miss F. Nakayama, Mr. I. Ogata, Miss I. Orita, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Pettus and three children, Mr. W. H. Saul, Mr. I. Seyama, Mr. R. Yokoyama, Mr. R. Yamaguchi, Mr. T. Saito. For Kobe—Mr. F. B. Gange, Mr. Fugimori, Mr. R. Marata, Dr. Carl Muller. For Yokohama—Mr. W. N. Buyers, Mrs. M. Behzon, Mr. F. Arnold, Mr. Jess Fry, Mrs. Y. Jinai, Mr. R. R. Luther, Mr. R. Miyachi, Mr. H. Matsuzoki, Mr. J. O. Ohler, Mr. G. E. Spengler, Mrs. E. H. and Miss Young, Miss M. Walsh, Mr. Zee Kundan. For San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Colligne, Mr. E. Caloma, Mr. P. W. J. Cannon, Mr. H. P. Chutjian, Mr. S. A. Dowaliby, Mr. S. W. Glass, Mr. A. B. Glass, Miss E. Hogue, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hussey and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Foulks, Miss Kelly, Captain and Mrs. W. H. Lunt, Mr. Donald Mennie, Mr. W. O. Lancaster, Mr. C. E. Palmer, Mr. I. Phillips, Miss A. L. Reib, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Belby, Miss L. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Shepard, Miss C. B. Scheffer, Mr. A. M. Van der Eyl, Mr. Harry Veitch, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Viking, Mr. James Street, Mrs. Welsh.

Per str. Hsinchang, March 19.—For Hongkong. Mr. Hall.

Per str. Loongwo, March 19.—For Kiukiang—Lt. G. Bonthebe, Messrs. A. R. Jeffrey, F. Adcock, H. J. Martin, W. Wilde, J. Robertson. For Hankow.—Messrs. A. E. Hancock, G. Hallam, H. G. Holmes, F. C. White, E. G. Hoad, J. H. Ward, W. G. Rendall, W. R. Austin, C. W. Cooper, A. V. Oliver, E. Eades, W. H. Taafe, G. A. Hill, T. E. Thewlis, Thos. Baird, S. H. Barnard, Robert Davidson and V. McCorley. For Changsha.—Lt. Whitehorne, Messrs. E. G. Sims, J. Roberts, J. Harkins, J. Uff, J. W. Young, W. Rees, F. N. Wills, E. Rowa, L. G. Hutchins, J. Carroll, M. Walsh, W. E. Crossman and A. J. Doble.

Per str. Luenho, March 21.—For Hankow.—Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer and 2 children. For Ichang.—Lt. Comm. A. G. Wilson, Messrs. E. Neville, J. J. Barron, S. Darnell, J. Entwistle, E. T. Milson, C. T. Fox, J. Ruinsbv, F. Johnson, R. W. Sutch, A. Rutherford, G. W. Flatmas, F. G. Mason, W. Reader, A. E. Hall, G. A. Dennis, W. A. Ross, L. Bullock, C. E. Minter, J. A. Catling, A. W. Nash, A. W. Max, J. Mullen, F. C. Woodhouse, M. Davis, R. G. Boggia and H. Green.

Per str. Hsinchi, March 22.—For Foochow.—Rev. P. Hutchinson, Mrs. Kao and Mr. Brewster.

Per P. & O. S. Kashmir.—For London.—Miss Davenport, Dr. Macleod, Miss Macleod, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Barnes and 2 infants, Miss Little, Mrs. Wrightson, Mr. A. Edwards, Rev. J. Liddell, Master L. Peake, Miss P. Kies, Mr. and Mrs. Whittton, Mrs. F.

Dickie, Miss Dickie, Mrs. A. B. Wilson, Revs. Wilson, and F. Dickie, Mr. T. G. Brouwer, Mrs. Heath and infant, Mr. J. Gilchrist and Mr. A. E. D. Lyall. For Marsellies.—Miss Tovarova. For Singapore.—Mr. A. R. Harris. For Hongkong.—Mr. F. Waespe, Miss G. M. Remedios, Mr. A. Antonikovsky, Miss P. Killeen, Master H. Killeen, Mrs. Rolfe, Messrs. H. Nish, K. S. and Y. C. Men, Mrs. C. Ross, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Kimmins, Mr. and Mrs. Caulfield, Messrs. Robinson, F. A. Hubbard, L. Wilkinson, R. Smith, C. Malcolmson, Richard J. Benny, Frederick Peek, Frederick Bryant, Thos. M. Hale, Charles Daley, William A. Hill, Robert W. Rogers, Cyril H. Nutmen, Norman Weir, William Nicholas, Herbert Briggs, Frederick Gibbens, John McSweeney, Walter Cox, Robert H. Belsey, George Crummy, C. Drayton, F. Gulliver, M. Ryan, G. Gale, P. Casey, W. Collins, F. Dowse, B. Goddard, H. Luscombe, F. Easton, O. Ball, A. Penny, G. Weaver, R. Bennett, G. Williams, A. Cooper, T. W. Wright.

Per str. Hsin Peking, March 21.—For Ningpo.—Miss Wadman.

Per str. Lueho, March 22.—For Hankow.—Mr. and Mrs. Charleton and 2 children.

Per str. Poyang, March 21.—For Hankow.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Swire, Misses Swire (2) and Harding, Mrs. Swire's maid, Miss Rouse, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Rouse, Mr. L. A. Levy. For Nanking and Hankow.—Misses Marshall and Congdon, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Weeks and Mr. Craft.

Per str. Foochow, March 22.—For Amoy.—Captain Dewar.

Per str. Luenyi, March 22.—For Hankow.—Mr. J. C. Wei, Mrs. Lott Wei. For Kiukiang.—Miss C. E. Merrill. For Wuhu and Hankow.—Mrs. and Miss Innocent.

Per str. Shantung, March 22.—For Hongkong.—Miss Shaw, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. H. L. Lipson, Mr. A. L. Pinkerton, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Gamewell.

Per str. Yamashiro Maru March 23.—For Kobe.—Messrs. J. A. Bernet, H. M. Peat, G. Gaston and Tschuden, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Stokdale, Mr. R. A. Stokdale and Miss N. M. Stokdale.

Per str. Koonshing, March 23.—For Tientsin.—Misses McCordle and G. Mounter, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Howell and Mr. C. K. Smith.

Per str. Tungchow, March 23.—For Tientsin.—Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Simon and Mr. E. L. Earle.

Per T.K.K.S. Siberia Maru, 23.—For Dairen.—Mr. and Mrs. T. J. McCabe and Mr. G. Takagi. For Kobe.—Messrs. F. F. Holmes, L. Levinson, S. Sato and H. Uguchi. For Honolulu.—Mr. E. B. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Colin O. Stevenson. For San Francisco.—Mrs. A. M. Ash, Misses Dorothy Ash and Eileen Ash, Mrs. A. E. Hicks, Master F. F. Hicks, Mr. E. A. Hunter, Mrs. Gladys Harrison, Miss E. Jacks, Mrs. E. Komaroff, Mr. A. Komaroff, Mr. R. Komaroff, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Mortenson and 3 children, Mr. C. W. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Basile Ostaltzeff, Mr. Perry Kearne and Miss E. Vershinina.

BIRTHS

ARNAUD-COSTE.—On March 23, 1921, at 12.15 a.m. to Mr. and Mrs. A. Arnaud-Coste, a daughter, Lucile.

BUDGEN.—On March 21, 1921, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to the wife of Capt. E. Budgen, a daughter.

SWEET.—On March 20, 1921, at a Nursing Home, in London, the wife of R. R. Sweet (née Lucy Rayden) of a son.

URBANEK.—On January 25, 1921, at the English Hospital, Zilina, Slovakia, to Dr. and Mrs. Urbanek, formerly of Hankow, a son.

MARRIAGE

PRATT—HUNTER.—On March 19, 1921, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. Dean Symons, James Arthur Petifer Pratt, of Shanghai, to Maude, eldest daughter of Godfrey and Mrs. Hunter of Mount Pleasant, Beaconsfield, South Africa.

DEATHS

GOUSHINA - DASCHANSKAJA.—On Sunday, March 20, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Agatia Terentefna Goushina-Daschanskaja, aged 28 years.

MANSFIELD.—On March 18, 1921, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, Jesse George, eldest and dearly loved son of the late J. J. Mansfield and Mrs. Mansfield, aged 31 years. Deeply regretted.

RUSSELL.—On January 19, 1921 at South Shields, the wife of J. T. Russell, age 52 years. Australian, South African and South American papers please copy.

SOUZA.—On March 21, 1921, at No. 5 Dent Road, Shanghai, Maria Celeste Souza, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. R. Souza, aged five days.

UPTON.—On March 23, 1921, at Shanghai, Franklin Nelson Upton, aged 75 years. Japan papers please copy.

YAMASAKI.—On March 22, 1921, at No. 15 Seymour Road, Shanghai, Mrs. K. Yamasaki, wife of the Japanese Consul-General.

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SICAWAI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer.		Wind.		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather condition
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Direction 9 a.m.	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Mar. 18	30.03	53.8	S	1	64.2	59.2	80.6	46.6	B.
" 19	29.79	56.9	S	2	69.6	61.0	82.4	55.8	C.
" 20	29.89	57.9	N	1	50.0	48.8	53.6	49.1	O.D.
" 21	29.98	56.8	SE	2	53.4	49.1	62.6	45.7	O.
" 22	30.14	56.8	ESE	4	48.2	45.1	49.3	47.5	O.
" 23	30.26	53.8	ESE	3	44.4	43.7	47.1	40.7	O.D.
" 24	30.13	52.9	ENE	3	43.4	42.8	45.0	41.9	O.E.

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum.		Maximum		Inches	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Mar. 18	5.00	45.0	77.8	58.0	Nil.	Nil.
" 19	58.2	49.0	81.2	52.0	Nil.	0.57
" 20	50.4	50.2	69.0	88.5	0.9	0.01
" 21	47.2	46.2	60.8	56.8	Nil.	Nil.
" 22	45.0	50.0	54.5	58.0	Nil.	0.02
" 23	41.0	45.0	49.0	51.0	0.12	0.07
" 24	43.0	44.4	48.0	47.2	0.72	0.55
" 25	40.0	43.0	45.0	50.6	0.25	0.14

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